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'Pay Back' the Goal of Zionist Offensive on Soccer? Settling Old Soccer Scores

What Is Really Behind the Recent Arrest of Top FIFA Officials?

By Ronald L. Ray

In the American Empire's world of bread and circuses, used to subdue the citizenry while corrupt rulers destroy the country, football, baseball and other sports are "the opiate of the masses." Soccer—the rest of the world's football—was ridiculed in the U.S. until recent decades. The International Federation of Football Association ([FIFA](#)), under long-time leadership by Sepp Blatter in Switzerland, nevertheless has built professional soccer into a multi-billion-dollar business, centered on the quadrennial World Cup tournament. So why is the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) suddenly so interested in stamping out alleged criminal "[corruption](#)" on the part of FIFA's top officials and business partners, that they forced the latter's arrest in ostensibly neutral Switzerland?

Corruption is nothing new in professional and college sports. Think only of bribery in boxing or the NFL's "deflate-gate." Still, practices which are illegal in government or finance, because they violate fiduciary and other legal responsibilities, may be perfectly within the law in the private sector. Gift-giving and other means of influencing decision-making are standard and normally ethical business practices. And while their abuse can be immoral, punishment involves, at most, civil liability and is left to the company's efforts. The FBI does not get involved—certainly not on foreign soil, and not with criminal charges.

In fact, in politics, what allegedly happened in FIFA is a daily occurrence in the U.S. Congress and executive departments. It's called "lobbying." It involves billions of dollars, and the oh-so-holy Zionists are prime practitioners.

FIFA is also well known for irregular activities. The DOJ claims a relatively paltry \$150 million was misappropriated over [24 years](#). But, as the German *Frankfurter Allgemeine* [noted](#), certain circles never could get over FIFA's phenomenal success under Blatter and "have sought for years to tar Blatter as the epitome of corruption. The accusations always turned out to be unsupported." Nevertheless, fourteen top FIFA officials and owners of related marketing companies have been accused for their shady dealings and self-enrichment. Foremost among them are a former vice president, Jack Warner, and another former executive, Charles "Chuck" Blazer.

Blazer alone was guilty of personally pocketing some \$15 million during his tenure. He was known as "Mr. Ten Percent" for improperly siphoning off 10% of all television rights and ticket sales. But, after a Blatter-led accounting review of affiliate CONCACAF, the swindle was

discovered, and Blatter and FIFA's "Integrity Committee" immediately fired both Blazer and Warner on April 19, 2013. Blazer, a Jew from Queens, N.Y., subsequently pled guilty to U.S. corruption charges and turned "state's evidence"—as though a dishonest criminal's testimony were trustworthy. Here we approach the nub of the matter.

Three things point to political abuse of office by new U.S. Attorney General Loretta Lynch. First, the DOJ used anti-money-laundering and racketeering laws designed to stop "terrorists" and gangsters against FIFA, while real terrorists and gangsters are given aid and comfort by the American government. By bullying neutral Switzerland into doing its dirty work, Lynch's DOJ is trying to promote "universal jurisdiction" of U.S. laws, using the excuse that part of the soccer marketing operation resided in Florida. Only two arrestees are Americans, so this is a foul effort to impose the "Lex Americana" of [total control](#) upon the independent-minded everywhere.

Second, it appears that the U.S. is using FIFA as a political weapon against Russia and Qatar, which will host the World Cup in 2018 and 2022. Powerful lobbies want the games reassigned. Because Blatter, a personal friend of Russian President Vladimir Putin, resigned to protect his family, that may now happen, leading already to a financial crash and capital flight in Qatar. The U.S. and British governments and media are so pettily vengeful, that they will use even soccer to isolate Russia for telling the truth about the bloody Zionist-American takeover of Ukraine.

However, the German-language website, [National Journal](#), suggests that the prosecution is a Zionist payback in another way. Jewish money interests apparently cannot forgive Blatter for undermining their efforts to gain control of independent, lucrative FIFA by removing their criminal heir-apparent, Chuck Blazer. In fact, Blazer may have been the center of corruption, as many of the conspirators seem to have ties to him. But it is Blatter who must pay. A guest rabbi at New York City's Young Israel of Flatbush synagogue allegedly cried: "Blatter...belongs in the electric chair."

Because Sepp Blatter reinvested [over 90%](#) of FIFA's profits back into soccer, the DOJ has accused him of the new crime of "building a corrupt organization." It is strangely reminiscent of Jewish-led efforts to persecute nonagenarians like the late John Demjanjuk, merely for being somewhere within 20 miles of a Nazi concentration camp.

All this comes at a time when Zionist-dominated mega-banks have for years brazenly destroyed people's lives,

property, and even sovereign nations through trillions of corrupt dollars. Yet not a single banker has been sent to prison by the DOJ, let alone hanged publicly as he deserves.

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Let's get married

"Good morning. We want to apply for a marriage license."

"Names?", said the clerk.

"Tim and Jim Jones."

"Jones? Are you related? I see a resemblance."

"Yes, we're brothers."

"Brothers? You can't get married."

"Why not? Aren't you giving marriage licenses to same gender couples?"

"Yes, thousands. But we haven't had any siblings. That's incest!"

"Incest? No, we are not gay."

"Not gay? Then why do you want to get married?"

"For the financial benefits, of course. And we do love each other. Besides, we don't have any other prospects."

"But we're issuing marriage licenses to gay and lesbian couples who've claimed

been denied equal protection under the law. If you are not gay, you can get married to a woman."

"Wait a minute. A gay man has the same right to marry a woman as I have. But just because I'm straight doesn't mean I want to marry a woman. I want to marry Jim."

"And I want to marry Tim, Are you going to discriminate against us just because we are not gay?"

"All right, all right. I'll give you your license. Next."

**

"Hi. We are here to get married."

"Names?"

"John Smith, Jane James, Robert Green, and June Johnson."

"Who wants to marry whom?"

"We all want to marry each other."

"But there are four of you!"

"That's right. You see, we're all bisexual. I love Jane and Robert, Jane loves me and June, June loves Robert and Jane, and Robert loves June and me. All of us getting married together is the only way that we can express our sexual preferences in a marital relationship."

"But we've only been granting licenses to gay and lesbian couples."

"So you're discriminating against bisexuals!"

"No, it's just that, well, the traditional idea of marriage is that it's just for couples."

"Since when are you standing on tradition?"

"Well, I mean, you have to draw the line somewhere."

"Who says? There's no logical reason to limit marriage to couples. The more the better. Besides, we demand our rights! The mayor says the constitution guarantees equal protection under the law. Give us a marriage license!"

"All right, all right. Next."

"Hello, I'd like a marriage license."

"In what names?"

"David Anderson."

"And the other man?"

"That's all. I want to marry myself."

"Marry yourself? What do you mean?"

"Well, my psychiatrist says I have a dual personality, so I want to marry the two together. Maybe I can file a joint income-tax return."

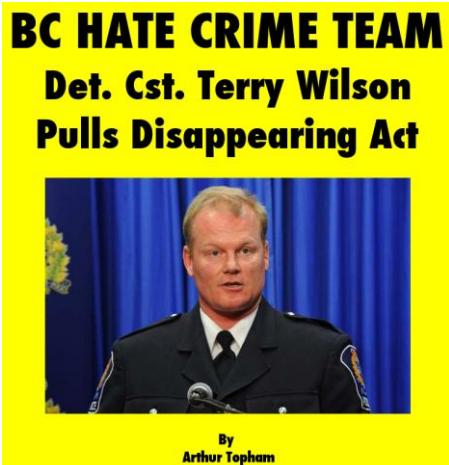
"That does it! I quit! You people are making a mockery of marriage!"

BC HATE CRIME TEAM Det. Cst. Terry Wilson Pulls Disappearing Act

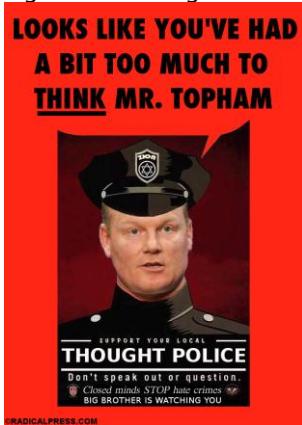
By Arthur Topham - radical@radicalpress.com

I recently learned from an associate that Det. Cst. Terry Wilson, Chief Investigator for the BRITISH COLUMBIA HATE CRIME TEAM located in Surrey, B.C. has suddenly "retired" from the RCMP.

my wife on the Barkerville Hwy while traveling to Prince George on business on the morning of May 16th, 2012 and then arresting me on a trumped up Sec. 319(2) "Hate Crime" charge and tossing me in the Quesnel jail.



Former Det. Wilson was the head cop responsible for flying his Hate Crime Team up to Quesnel, B.C. and then, with the assistance of the local RCMP, stopping me and



While I was locked up he and his partner Cst. Normandie Levas then proceeded to gain an illegal search warrant from some flunky judge down on the coast and then entered my home and stole all of my computers and electronic files.



When I was released just before midnight from confinement I was given an order not to post anything on the internet. Since that infamous day, 1181 more days have passed, first battling with the B.C. provincial court system and now with the BC Supreme Court in order to defend my name and my Constitutional right to publish news and opinions on my legitimate sole proprietor business website RadicalPress.com as well as stop the legal system from possibly sentencing me to two more years in jail should I be found guilty of this spurious, politically motived "crime" initiated by the Jewish lobby group B'nai Brith Canada a secretive, Jews-only Freemason society.

The first question that sprung to my mind when I heard of Det. Wilson's disappearance from the force was did he leave intentionally in order to somehow avoid having to appear in court when the trial commences this October 26th here in Quesnel and thus escape being cross-examined for his part in this whole disgusting charade that has been ongoing since November of 2007?

Or could it have been due to the fact that Wilson and his "HATE CRIME TEAM" have been wasting HUGE amounts of taxpayer's money for years trying to catch Canadians who are merely exercising the constitutional right to free expression on the internet and NEVER gaining a conviction over the time and money spent on this frivolous and malicious enterprise of censorship on the part of the Zionist Jew lobby in Canada?



Boy oh boy, I sure do love these frosted ones after snoopin' through Topham's emails all day long!

Whatever the reason this traitor to Canada and sycophant for the Zionist lobby is a disgrace to the country. Having stole years and years of private email communications when they removed all of my computers Wilson then proceeded to snoop about through the hundreds of thousands of private communications like some voyeur trying to find out who I've been exchanging my private thought and ideas with since 2006 at the earliest. Whenever I think about this sonofasatan going through all of my private email it burns my ass knowing that what he was doing was unethical, immoral and down right criminal. In fact there is a 5-year jail sentence for people like Wilson and Levas who pull this sort of shit on citizens that still awaits redress.

So this is how our justice system works in Canada these days. The Zionist lobby creates these phoney Commie style spy organizations and portrays them to the public as defenders of human rights and commissars of "hate speech" and then wastes millions of dollars of taxpayer's hard-earned money threatening, abusing, arresting and charging people like myself for publishing news articles and opinions that the Jewish media intentionally hides and/or distorts from the public in order to cover their own asses and their own obnoxious and nefarious agenda.

Wilson will appear at my trial to justify his actions come hell or high water and justice WILL prevail.

CODOH FOUNDER'S PAGE

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Jul 30 at 1:19 PM

Hello Ms. Thompson and Mr. Goode-
I read that your company is handling international sales for a new movie based on Deborah Lipstadt's book *History on Trial: My Day in Court with a Holocaust Denier*. The movie is "Denial" and Cornerstone Films has promoted the movie at the Cannes Film Festival as "a powerful story about the legal and personal battle Deborah Lipstadt fought to defend the veracity of historical facts." History on Trial is Lipstadt's account of her long vendetta with author David Irving, culminating in a defamation action tried in a London court in 2000

before Judge Charles Gray. Irving sued Lipstadt and Penguin Books, the publisher of Lipstadt's earlier book, [Denying the Holocaust: the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory](#). I am writing a two part letter to comment on *History on Trial* prior to the release of the movie. The first letter is a general analysis of the book. The second letter is a discussion of some of the many historical issues raised at the Trial.

A Letter- Day Heroine of Truly Biblical Proportions

While enthusiastic promotion is common on book covers, History on Trial hits new heights; favorable comments run off the cover and fill several pages of the book. We are told in Martin Gilbert's paean, "A London courtroom was the scene of a titanic struggle between the forces of historical distortion and those who upheld the truth..." and, from the *Australian Jewish News*, "Like her namesake from the book of Judges, Lipstadt can rightly be considered a latter-day Jewish heroine of truly biblical proportions..." It is informative to compare what is written in *History on Trial* with the Trial transcript, the Judgment, and other facts about the case.

Undisputed Defamation

A point, barely mentioned in the book, is that Lipstadt was found by Judge Gray to have actually defamed Irving. In his massive 333 page Ruling, Gray wrote, ***The Defendants made no attempt to prove the truth of Lipstadt's claim that Irving was scheduled to speak at an anti-Zionist conference in Sweden in 1992, which was also to be attended by various representatives of terrorist organizations such as Hezbollah and Hamas. Nor did they seek to justify Lipstadt's claim that Irving has a self-portrait by Hitler hanging over his desk. Furthermore the Defendants have, as I have held, failed in their attempt to justify the defamatory imputations made against Irving in relation to the Goebbels diaries in the Moscow archive.*** If Irving had stuck to these clear defamations by Lipstadt and had not gone off on his classification as a "Denier," he would have won his case. The Judgment can be read at <http://www.nizkor.org/hweb/people/i/irvingdavid/judgment-00-00.html>

The praise that Judge Gray had for Irving as a military historian and, importantly, his rejection of the opinion of defendants' expert, Richard Evans, underscores the idea that Irving would have prevailed in a "normal" trial.

My assessment is that, as a military historian, Irving has much to commend him. For his works of military history Irving has undertaken thorough and painstaking research into the archives. He has discovered and disclosed to historians and others many documents which, but for his efforts, might have remained unnoticed for years. It was plain from the way in which he conducted his case and dealt with a sustained and penetrating cross-examination that his knowledge of World War 2 is unparalleled. His mastery of the detail of the historical documents is remarkable. He is beyond question able and intelligent. He was invariably quick to spot the significance of documents which he had not previously seen. Moreover he writes his military history in a clear and vivid style. I accept the favorable assessment by Professor Watt and Sir John Keegan of the calibre of Irving's military history and reject as too sweeping the negative assessment of Evans. [emphasis added]

Why Abandon a Winning Case?

How Irving came to be arguing various esoteric facts about Auschwitz was a strange turn of legal events. Irving opened the case telling the court, "I have never held myself out to be a Holocaust expert, nor have I written books about what is now called the Holocaust." On her part Lipstadt told an interviewer shortly after the Trial, 'I wasn't proving how many people were murdered at Auschwitz. But when they say only 68,000 people were killed — it didn't happen. We weren't proving how many people were killed...' And Judge Gray specifically stated, "It is no part of my function to attempt to make findings as to what actually happened during the Nazi regime." Why did Irving, Lipstadt and Judge Gray all end-up trying facts they said they were not concerned with?

Out Gunned and Outflanked

A striking fact about the Irving v. Penguin, et al. was the vast disparity in economic resources between the parties. The Trial was not a "titanic struggle" but a David vs. Goliath affair, with David Irving in the role of David and Penguin Books as Goliath. The disparity showed itself in the legal team each side

marshaled. Lipstadt hired British lawyer **Anthony Julius** while Penguin hired libel experts **Kevin Bays** and **Mark Bateman** of media law firm Davenport Lyons. Together they briefed the barrister, **Richard Rampton**. Penguin also retained **Heather Rogers** as junior barrister. Lipstadt also engaged the firm of **Mishcon de Rey**. A veritable phalanx of solicitors, legal talent, staff, and barristers represented the defendants. Irving, on the other hand, was unable to retain either counsel nor barrister. He would show up at court alone and with his papers carried in a plastic shopping bag.

The importance of competent legal representation in complex litigation is hard to overstate. Lipstadt herself repeatedly claims she was confused or didn't understand what was going on in the courtroom even after explanations by her legal team. While Irving was far more competent than Lipstadt, he lacked a strategic perspective. Defendants' legal team realized that Irving's weaknesses lay with his various flamboyant statements about the Holocaust and made them the main issue of the Trial. They adroitly steered the case away from the original defamation of hobnobbing with terrorists and decorating an office with portraits of Hitler and toward the thorny question of whether Irving was a "Holocaust Denier." Irving naively followed along.

One wonders how an English historian like Irving could have made this kind of mistake. Not only did the defamation case of Wilde v. Queensberry serve as a cautionary light but so too did the contemporary case of Aitken v. Preston and Others. Under English law, a plaintiff in a defamation case needs to be quite sure of a spotless record before he makes his reputation a matter of litigation. This is particularly true when the alleged defamation concerns criminal conduct. Jonathan Aitken ended up in prison a result of his suit against the *Guardian* newspaper as issues relating to corruption evolved into questions of perjury and obstruction of justice. Oscar Wilde's indignation at being called a "posing sodomite" morphed into a criminal conviction for gross indecency. Judge Gray's ruling that Irving was, in fact, a "Holocaust Denier" cleared the way for Irving's criminal prosecution for being a Holocaust Denier five years later in Austria.

Specialist witnesses do not come cheap

As the case expanded into a wide ranging question of Irving's competence as an historian the power of a large purse was shown in the purchase of expert testimony. The defense spared no expense. Richard J. Evans was hired to justify, ex post facto, Lipstadt's comment that Irving, "falsified history." Evans and his team spent two years examining Irving's lifework in painful detail and presented a 740-page report for the defense. He came up with 19 possible errors, as discussed below. An additional sum of over £400,000 was paid to 13 other witnesses who were brought into court, one after the other, to joust with Irving. The expense was so large that *The London Times* took note and printed an article entitled "Specialist witnesses do not come cheap," mentioning the huge costs of "expert witnesses" in the case. *The Australian Jewish News* must envision *latter-day Biblical heroines* as accompanied by their own legal department, PR spokesmen, and troupe of spin doctors.

You Are Our Witness

Lipstadt fills her book with self-praise as lavish as that on the cover. Her favorite gambit is to recount being approached by a stranger who thanks her and often blesses her. After a tourist trip to East Jerusalem in

1967, she claims the border guards tell each other, "She's got guts." In Russia in 1972 old Jewish women kiss her hand. Of course, there is the mandatory "Survivor" who approaches Lipstadt during the Trial, "You are fighting for us. You are our witness."

This is ironic since Lipsadt never was a witness at the Trial. She never gave a statement to the press. While the promotional material for the movie claims that Lipstadt was engaged in a *personal battle* to defend the veracity of historical facts she never took advantage of the opportunity to face David Irving in the courtroom. Instead Lipstadt relied on her phalanx of attorneys and experts to defend her prior comments on Irving. By her own account, Lipstadt was remarkably passive throughout the Trial; often not understanding what was going in the court or "blindsided" by her attorney's actions. She contributed nothing to the defense. She even seems confused about the number of "recreated" gas chambers at Auschwitz and the location of structural features in buildings.

High School Diary

Instead, *History on Trial* is filled with a detailed, blow by blow, in-depth, comprehensive recounting of her emotional state during the Trial; how she "almost fell out of her chair" at some remark Irving made, how some other comment of Irving's "left me reeling," or how a favorable remark to Irving by Judge Gray sent her into a spasm of worry. She giggles at cartoons of Irving drawn by her attorneys. She augments her emotional drama with personal comments: Flattering for her friends and nasty for Irving and his supporters. Her friends hold spirited discussions about Rachel Carson and J.D. Salinger, drink 1995 Pommard or 1992 Clos de La Roche and play classical music on the piano perfectly. Their offices have "the familiar chaos of a creative mind at work." They are "easygoing, kind, unpretentious...but can be tough. Her friends look like "young professors" or "graduate students." On the other hand, David Irving is noted to have, "**rough features...a rather blotchy complexion and unbelievably large hands.**" Dealing with Irving is compared to stepping into shit. A female supporter of Irving's is noted as having a "bouffant hairdo" and given the name "Brunhilda." An attorney who represented Irving (on his appeal) is described as having "**a round, very white, soft pudgy face, a thick neck, and as I soon discovered, a high-pitched nasal voice.**" Even two prominent British historians who publicly defended Irving as an historian are trashed. With breathless indignation, *History on Trial's* Introduction demands,

"How can we explain the reaction of Watt and Keegan? Was it fostered by resentment of an outsider, someone who was not member of the

club, Jewish, a women? Whatever informed their perverse response, it was a chilling specter at the table of justice."

Deeply Troubled

This paranoid critical streak runs through-out the book. She is upset that Christians got to go in and out of Mandelbaum Gate to visit Bethlehem on Christmas Day while Jews could not. She goes to the British Museum just to see the Assyrian exhibit because, "**Once the Assyrians tried to destroy the Jewish people. Today their remnant is in museums.**"

Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* offends her and she admits that she is "**deeply troubled by intermarriage between Jews and non-Jews.**" Ironically, Lipstadt writes that she is "intrigued by what scholars called the 'paranoid style in American politics,' **an American susceptibility to all sorts of conspiracy theories, particularly those that fostered prejudice and antisemitism.**" Paranoid politics fills her blog: the Arab headdress (the kaffiah) has "**become a symbol of international terrorism.**" There are stories of violence against women perpetrated by Muslims, general anti-Muslim comments, and attacks on Jimmy Carter for "**dwell[ing] on the Palestinian refugee experience:**" She quotes the smear, "**But the clearest endorsement of terror as a legitimate instrument of political bargaining came from former President Jimmy Carter.**"

A Tour de Force

In contrast to the do-nothing Lipstadt, the Trial was very much a personal battle for Irving. He was, along with being his own legal counsel, his own barrister, his own expert on a vast array of historical material, and his own PR person, and witnesses in the trial. Day after day, for 31 days, he personally defended his case. It was an impressive tour de force.

How Are Sales?

I have to wonder why anyone would put money into a movie based on Lipstadt's book. The only dramatic character is Irving; brilliant, arrogant, obnoxious, muttering anti-semitic and racist things, and he loses his case. He is an old lion at bay. Lipstadt comes across as paranoid, obsessed with Jewish identity, her own minute-by-minute emotions, and not particularly honest with the facts. I have to wonder how much *Denier* is going to cost and if anyone is taking up Cornerstone Films' attempts to market the film.

Yours for honesty in history,

David Merlin

Committee for an Open Debate on the Holocaust
<http://codohfounder.com/letter-to-ms-thompson-and-mr-goode-from-david-merlin/>

The British Royal Nazis:

It wasn't just Edward VIII, or even Prince Philip!

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The 1933 film which has just surfaced in which the 7-year old future Queen Elizabeth II is giving the "Heil Hitler" salute along with her uncle the Prince of Wales, the future King Edward VIII, brings a much deeper, more ugly reality into view than merely

the well-known fact that Edward was such a Hitler fanatic that he was forced to resign the throne under the pretext that he had married a commoner, Wallis Simpson. It also goes deeper than the brood of high-level Nazis sitting in Prince Philip's family tree, as touched upon in Britain's Channel 4 special of 30 July, "Prince Philip: The Plot to Make a King".

Because also saluting away right there alongside young Elizabeth in that 1933 film is her mother, *the future Queen Elizabeth* (Queen Mother). The reality is that both she and her husband King George VI were also deeply pro-Nazi, a tradition

continued into the present most flagrantly by the world outlook and activities of Queen Elizabeth II's consort, Philip. King George VI was given a PR makeover in the movie, *The King's Speech*, but he and his wife were dead centre in the faction of the British elite who supported Hitler right up until WWII. Among other things, George employed leading members of the pro-Nazi Right Club in the top positions of his Royal household, even after the club was banned and its leader arrested; he broke protocol to publicly fete Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain from the balcony of Buckingham Palace for his "peace in our time" appeasement of Hitler at the Munich Summit; and he was known to have preferred the leading appeaser Lord Halifax to replace Chamberlain as PM, over Winston Churchill. At war's end, George directed his wife's cousin, MI6 officer Sir Anthony Blunt, to lead a secret group known as the "weeders" to Kronberg Castle in Germany to take possession of the Royal family's extensive correspondence with their German cousins (the British Royal Family is of course of German "stock"), many of whom were leading Nazis. Had those letters leaked out, they could have devastated the Windsor dynasty.

But now, the ghost of Edward VIII has returned to haunt the Royals yet again, through another scandal brewing around still other documents revealing the deep ties between the British Royals, and Hitler and his intimates. Though Edward VIII had been forced to abdicate in 1936 and then took up residences in France, Spain, and Portugal before being finally dispatched to the Bahamas to keep him and his pro-Nazi sympathies from public view, at the end of World War II the US forces seized a cache of papers known as the "Windsor Files", which further reveal the intimacy between Edward and Hitler and other top Nazis from the mid-1930s through the end of the war. The British government reportedly destroyed all its copies of the Windsor Files and demanded that the Americans do the same, but the latter refused. Now, Andrew Morton, the author of *Diana: Her True Story*, written in collaboration with Diana herself, has drawn upon those long-buried files as the basis for his latest book, *17 Carnations: The Windsors, the Nazis and the Cover-up*.

Heil Prince Philip!

But the scandals still to erupt are already implicit in the reality which, like *The Purloined Letter* in the famous short story by Edgar Allan Poe, has long been right out there in the open, upon which the recent Channel 4 documentary barely touched. The fact is that the Queen's consort is a born-and-bred Nazi, educated at a Nazi school, and closely related to several high-ranking Nazis. At the time Princess Elizabeth was practicing her Nazi salute, her future husband was attending the Hitler Youth's Schloss Salem school near Lake Constance, in Germany, whose curriculum featured Nazi "race science". After a year at Schloss Salem, Philip attended the Gordonstoun school in Scotland, founded by Kurt Hahn, who'd also started Schloss Salem. (Part-Jewish, Hahn had left the Germany for Scotland after falling out with the SS, but he came to support the "centrist" elements of the Nazi Party, and used his position as an adviser to the British Foreign Office to urge an appeasement policy.) Philip and Elizabeth would send all of their children to Hahn's Gordonstoun school.

Three of Philip's brothers-in-law were part of a group of German aristocrats who were Anglophiles and Nazis at the same time. Most notably, Philip's sister Sophie married Prince Christoph of Hesse, who joined the Nazi Party in 1933; he became a colonel in the SS on Himmler's personal staff, part of a division that was

involved in the infamous 30 June to 2 July 1934 murder spree to purge Hitler's political rivals and opponents called the Night of the Long Knives. Christoph and Sophie named their eldest son, Karl Adolph—Prince Charles's first cousin—after Hitler. Philip's uncle and sponsor, Lord Louis Mountbatten (originally von Battenberg, a branch of the German noble family Hesse), the man who arranged the marriage of the present Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, was a central figure in the Nazi-British back channel during the 1930s. Lord Mountbatten maintained secret channels of communication with the British Royals' Nazi cousins in Germany through much of WWII, via his sister, and Philip's aunt, Louise, who was the eugenics-supporting crown princess of Sweden.

Kronberg castle, the location of the Royal correspondence that Elizabeth's parents secretly despatched Anthony Blunt to retrieve after the war, was the home of Philip's sister Sophie and her SS husband Christoph.

Into the present...

In 1961 Philip joined with his fellow Royal Nazi, former SS member Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Sir Julian Huxley, the head of the British Eugenics Society, to found the World Wildlife Fund, as a funding vehicle for Huxley's International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). As the first head of the UN's Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Huxley had lamented that although Hitler's eugenics-centred policy of mass genocide had momentarily discredited "eugenics" in its own name, the policy must continue, if under other guises: "Thus even though it is quite true that any radical eugenic policy will be for many years politically and psychologically impossible, it will be important for Unesco to see that ... the public mind is informed of the issues at stake so that much that now is unthinkable may at least become thinkable."

As the CEC will soon document in detail, it was the IUCN/WWF cabal which invented the hoax of "man-made global warming", as a plot to deindustrialise the world, and thus cause mass genocide. In our special [October/November 2011, 52-page edition of The New Citizen, "Defeat the British Crown's Green Fascist Dictatorship"](#), we already proved how not only Julian Huxley, but all of the early founders and leaders of the IUCN/WWF were eugenicists, virtually all of them high-ranking activists in the British Eugenics Society or outright Nazis or pro-Nazis, like WWF co-founders princes Bernhard and Philip. Remember, in the early 1920s and well into the 1930s, almost all of the leading Nazis were also devout "greens".

Royal paedophilia

This evil, anti-human mindset of the Royals surfaced again earlier this month when Lord Louis Mountbatten and Sir Anthony Blunt were both identified in connection with the high-level paedophile ring that operated out of the Kincora Boys Homes in Belfast, Northern Ireland. ExaroNews, which co-produced the story Australia's *60 Minutes* aired on 19 July, *Spies, Lords and Predators*, reported that Kincora abuse victim Richard Kerr had named the two Royal cousins as amongst the British elite who visited Kincora. But Exaro's report was only a pale echo of the [CEC's earlier naming of Mountbatten and Blunt as themselves paedophiles connected to Kincora](#). And by the notorious paedophile Jimmy Savile's own account, Mountbatten had welcomed Savile into the Royal Family, where he became an advisor and decades-long intimate confidante of Prince Charles.

http://cecaust.com.au/releases/2015_08_04_Royal_Nazis.html

*****WITHOUT THE GAS CHAMBER MYTH, THE HOLOCAUST NARRATIVE COLLAPSES*** - AI**

British archives hiding royal family's links to anti-Semitism in 1930s, says historian

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Amid row over 7-year-old Elizabeth's 'Nazi salute,' German historian Karina Urbach says documentation on monarchy's connections to Hitler is being withheld, may well have been destroyed

By [JP O'Malley](#) July 19, 2015, 6:20 pm



Edward, Duke of Windsor, reviewing a squad of SS with Robert Ley in October 1937. (Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-17964 / Pahl, Georg / CC-BY-SA)

LONDON — In April 1945, code-breakers at Bletchley Park, England, intercepted the following telegram from Adolf Hitler, who was then under siege in his bunker in Berlin: "The Führer attaches importance to the President of the Red Cross, the Duke of Coburg, on no account falling into enemy hands." Karina Urbach, a German historian, believes that whatever information Hitler shared with Carl Edward, the Duke of Coburg — who was a grandson of Queen Victoria, and a close blood relative to the current British monarchy — it was damning enough to warrant an assassination request. Coburg, though, would manage to escape such a drastic fate and eventually died in 1954 of natural causes, aged 69.



A row of newspapers on display including a paper with a photo of Britain's Queen Elizabeth as a child giving a Nazi salute, in a shop, in London, Saturday July 18, 2015. (AP Photo/Tim Ireland)

Urbach has recently published "Go Betweens For Hitler," a book that explores how members of the aristocratic class across Europe worked as secret negotiators for Hitler during the interwar years.

The go-betweens were unofficial, invisible actors who secretly delivered messages between heads of state to ensure that off-the-record conversations could happen at the highest levels in the murky world of international relations.

While research hitherto has focused on the support German aristocrats secretly provided Hitler within Germany, Urbach's book discusses an additional, international dimension to this secret diplomatic back channel, most notably from members of the British royal family.

This flirting with Nazism on the part of the royal family caused a media storm Saturday as Britain's *The Sun* published a cover story with the headline "Their Royal Heilnesses." The newspaper's front page photo showed the seven-year-old future Queen Elizabeth II [performing a Nazi salute](#) in a hitherto-secret 1933 family video.

In the 17-second video from which the still was taken, young Elizabeth is seen playing with her corgi, dancing, and also raising her right arm three times, alongside her mother, Queen Elizabeth, sister Princess Margaret, and uncle Edward VIII. Buckingham Palace [announced Sunday](#) an investigation into how the video was procured by *The Sun*.

The Sun's publication has caused immense debate in the UK. Are the pictures an outrageous invasion of privacy, or [a timely reminder, in the words of one commentator](#), that Edward VIII, briefly Britain's king, dabbled with fascism?

Is it possible that certain British historians have consistently tried to play down anti-Semitism in the British royal family during the 1930s?

"Edward VIII was particularly attracted to the Nazis because of their social ideas," says Urbach, an assertion

that contrasts with that of the British historian Philip Ziegler. In 2012, Ziegler published [a biography of Edward VIII](#), who was king for six months in 1936 only to voluntarily abdicate so he could marry an American divorcee. Ziegler has written that Edward VIII was only "mildly anti-Semitic."



German historian Karina Urbach says the British royals are covering up an anti-Semitic past. (courtesy)

In her book, much of Urbach's narrative focuses on royal relative Carl Edward and his loyalty to the Nazi movement for nearly two decades. It would appear his ties to Hitler helped to create a widespread culture of anti-Semitism among the British monarchy.

"Carl Edward's British network was very useful for Hitler," the German historian explains from an University of London office in the Institute of Historical Research, where she is currently a senior fellow.

"Hitler was an Anglophile, and his dream [during the early 1930s] was to have an alliance with Britain," says Urbach.

"Hitler needed people who had access to the elite in Britain. Carl Edward was therefore ideal. He was born in Britain, and he was related to Queen Mary, who was very pro-German. She invited Carl Edward several times to England and had a correspondence with him that has mysteriously vanished," says Urbach.

"The Royal Archives in Britain are hindering research on this subject," she alleges.



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor meet Adolf Hitler, 1937 (Wikipedia)

Urbach believes letters the British monarchy is presently holding back from the public would potentially shed far more light on details about Coburg's relationship with Hitler. Unfortunately, though, they are still under strict

censorship. Or, she believes, they may have been destroyed.

"After 1945, and the de-Nazification trials, [German aristocrats] burned a lot," says Urbach.

'Jews were always seen as scapegoats in the eyes of the aristocracy'

Gleaning more information on how members of the British Monarchy empathized with and supported the Nazi regime during the 1930s is today almost impossible, says Urbach, because the Royal Archives at Windsor have a strict embargo on royal correspondence for the interwar years.

It's hardly surprising. During the 1920s and 30s, under the influence of conversations they had with their German relatives, many British royals became deeply embroiled in Fascist ideas, even flirting with Nazi ideology. Although Nazism clearly waged an ideological war on the upper classes, it did not, unlike Bolshevism, threaten to dispossess private property from aristocrats. While publicly, Hitler may have mocked members of the aristocracy as degenerates, privately he knew how useful a group of socially well-connected individuals could be in the poker game of international diplomacy.

'In the 19th century Jews represented liberalism, which the aristocracy definitely didn't support. Then in the 1918 revolution in Germany, it was Jews who were also taking part'

Likewise, the anti-Semitism that pervaded Nazi ideology didn't present any kind of moral dilemma for members of either the German or British aristocracy. According to Urbach, Jews were regarded as the carriers of the Bolshevism the aristocracy saw as an existential threat to their existence.

"Jews were always seen as scapegoats in the eyes of the aristocracy," the historian claims. "In the 19th century Jews represented liberalism, which the aristocracy definitely didn't support. Then in the 1918 revolution in Germany [which resulted in the Weimar Republic], it was Jews who were also taking part."

Carl Edward, Hitler's generous friend

Urbach's book documents how Carl Edward, as far back as 1922, developed a special bond with Hitler. Their deeply anti-Semitic connection, she wrote, was predominantly built upon a love of toxic far-right politics.



Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, in 1905. (public domain via wikipedia)

On October 15, 1922, Hitler and the Duke celebrated together in a local pub in the town of Coburg, Germany,

following a mass street brawl between communists and Nazis. Fighting continued throughout the night and a local Jewish businessman was attacked.

Their camaraderie continued and in 1935, Hitler presented the Duke with the Coburger Ehrenzeichen der NSDAP: a special honor awarded to those who had participated in the [Coburg "German Day"](#) that became immortalized in Nazi mythology.

Urbach cites in her book a 2007 documentary made on British television entitled "[Hitler's Favourite Royal](#)." It attempted to portray Carl Edward as a victim of circumstance, rather than a committed Nazi ideologue.

In an interview with *The Times of Israel*, Urbach claims this is misleading. She points to evidence showing Carl Edward donating generously to the Nazi party for years; she documents how he bankrolled political murders, and says he knew about the death camps in Buchenwald.

Carl Edward's sister Alice later denied his knowledge of these events, painting him instead as a philanthropic do-gooder and peacemaker for the Red Cross.



Prince Josias Waldek-Pyrmont, a high-ranking SS member, who supervised a Buchenwald deathcamp. (public domain via wikipedia)

But it's almost impossible, says Urbach, that Coburg didn't have a deep understanding of the gas chambers and the plans for the extermination of the Jews. In fact, Coburg's cousin, Prince Josias Waldek-Pyrmont, was a high-ranking member of the SS and supervised one of the death camps in Buchenwald. The two men also shared a villa in Berlin where other SS officers constantly frequented.

Charles Edward's anti-Semitism was racially as well as politically motivated. When Coburg visited the US in 1934 he said that Jews played an "unrestricted" role in society and "abused" their role, much as they had done in Germany.

American officers who were part of the army's psychological warfare team, captured Coburg after WW II. When asked if he thought the Jews were treated badly in the war, Coburg said that methods used to eliminate them by Hitler were harsh, but necessary to remove Jewish influence from the world of German arts, media, and culture.

The missing link: Queen Mary of Teck

The historian believes the influence the Nazi party had on the British monarchy can be traced back to the German relatives of [Queen Mary of Teck](#), the wife of King George

V, mother to King Edward VIII, George VI, and grandmother to the current queen.

This has never been analyzed in thorough detail though, says Urbach. Again, because letters from the German relatives to Queen Mary, from 1918 onwards, are not available from the Royal Archives.



Queen Mary of the United Kingdom, also known as Mary of Teck, was the Queen consort of George V and the grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II. (public domain via wikipedia)

The *Times of Israel* asked whether this withholding of information was happening for fear that the contents might paint a picture of the British royal family as deeply anti-Semitic?

"Yes, of course," Urbach replied. "The British upper classes were deeply anti-Semitic during this period. This has been swept under the carpet."

"Whenever I describe to certain historians how Edward VIII was saying things like 'put Jews against the wall, they are responsible for everything,' they respond defending him saying 'Yeah, but he was friendly with the Rothschilds.' Of course the Rothschilds were rich and powerful. But did Edward VIII have sympathy with poor Jews in London's East End? I don't think so," says Urbach.

When Urbach requested letters she believes most certainly exist between the Duke of Coburg and Queen Mary, the Royal Archive gave her one postcard and told her nothing else exists.

'The British upper-classes were deeply anti-Semitic during this period. This has been swept under the carpet'

"This is bizarre and ridiculous," says Urbach.

"We know that Carl Edward visited Queen Mary all the time. So there must be lots of letters. But mysteriously they have all gone. There have been lots of conspiracy theories about this. Because after 1945 there was what has become known as a 'cleaning up' mission."

Censorship performed by the royal Soviet mole

[Anthony Blunt](#), who was once an art adviser to the current queen — and who later confessed to being a Soviet mole — was sent over to Germany to clean up any evidence of links between the British royal family and the Nazi party, says Urbach. Apparently, the Russian government have a file on this, she adds.

'I was ostracized by the Royal Archives because I wanted these papers'

"Russia has always threatened to publish this file on Blunt, detailing what kind of letters he collected in Germany after the war."

In the UK, which is a constitutional monarchy, the royal family is often portrayed in the British media as apolitical: an institution that represents tradition without political power. But when certain members of that institution are continually attempting to hide their family's past dealings with Nazi sympathizers, surely this is highly undemocratic and needs to be investigated further?

"Yes, I'm not the only historian saying this," says Urbach. "Other historians who want to work at the Royal Archives are afraid to say this publicly."



Britain's Prince William stands close to Kate, Duchess of Cambridge, as she carries their newborn baby princess as they leave St. Mary's Hospital's Lindo Wing, London, May 2, 2015. (John Stillwell/Pool via AP)

Urbach says when she was previously writing a [book on Queen Victoria](#), she was invited around for tea at the Royal Archives. However, when she started demanding any material involving details of the British monarchy's dealings with Nazi Germany, the relationship turned sour.

"I was never asked for tea at the Round Tower at Windsor again," says Urbach.

"I was ostracized by the Royal Archives because I wanted these papers. The Royal Archives claim that they are a private archive. Of course they are not. The British public are entitled to have access to this correspondence because it's their history. You cannot just cut it out, or cover it up, because you don't want to upset the current queen."

"The [Monarchy] pretend to be an open [institution] by publishing children's letters Queen Victoria wrote, and beautiful pictures of royal babies. The things they are feeding us are charming and sugary. But it covers up the fact that they are not giving us the real historical material," says Urbach.

<http://www.timesofisrael.com/british-archives-hiding-royal-familys-rife-anti-semitism-in-1930s-says-historian/>

Swedish University Removes All Portraits and Busts of White Male Professors

July 30, 2015



Portraits and busts of all the "white male professors" [have been removed](#) from the part of Stockholm University, Sweden, which is dedicated to the study of Law. Not only have they been removed, but they have also been replaced by artwork which apparently promotes "diversity". One of these is a drawing of a moose head colored with a rainbow.

Dean of Stockholm University, Jonas Ebbesson, a White male, said that while "several of them [White Male Professors] have had great importance for proper scientific research" it is "nice that it is now gone from the faculty room." During Ebbesson's time as dean, he has also launched a "Diversity Project" which aims to reduce the percentage of White Swedish law students in the university. He said "the Faculty business is characterized by diversity, openness and tolerance."

Hmm, so excluding White people = "Diversity, openness, and tolerance"? Yeah, in an anti-White, White genocide supporting state it does.

Back in the real world, "Diversity, openness, and tolerance" = [White genocide](#).



Anti-White Proposition:

There can be NO all White Countries anywhere. And there can be NO all White Areas in the formerly All White Countries.



Anti-White Disclaimer:

And there can be NO all White Neighborhoods, Police Departments, Pool Parties in the formerly all White areas of the formerly all White Countries

#WhiteGenocide

WHITERABBITRADIO.NET

<http://whiterabbitradio.net/swedish-university-removes-all-portraits-and-busts-of-white-male-professors>

'Positive things' my Nazi great uncle did

Peter Abetz says Nazi war criminal Great Uncle Otto did some 'positive things'



[Nick Galvin, Journalist, August 5, 2015 - 4:07PM](#)

[View more articles from Nick Galvin,](#)

West Australian politician Peter Abetz talks on the SBS program *Insight* about the 'positive things' his father's uncle Otto did as ambassador to France under Hitler.

West Australian MP Peter Abetz, brother of Senator Eric Abetz, says his reaction was "mixed" when he first learned his great uncle was a convicted Nazi war criminal.

Otto Abetz was Hitler's ambassador to occupied France and convicted in 1949 of crimes that included deporting French Jews to the death camps.



Otto Abetz shakes hands with Vichy leader Marshal Philippe Petain in 1941. Photo: Roger Viollet

Speaking on SBS's *Insight* program ([transcript here](#)), Peter Abetz, who was elected to the WA Legislative Assembly in 2008, twice insisted his great uncle had also done "positive things".



Peter Abetz ... Great Uncle Otto was a Nazi war criminal. Photo: Supplied

"I think it was one of mixed reaction in that he did some really positive things but he also did participate in, you know, the deportation of the Jews which is really, there's no excuse for that whatsoever and yet he also did some very positive things," Abetz said after host Jenny Brockie asked how he felt when he discovered the family's Nazi past.

"I was told that he - when the Americans were advancing on Paris - because he was so passionate about French culture, he actually negotiated with the Americans to, and the Wehrmacht, that the Germans would vacate Paris and not booby trap anything if the Americans gave them I think three or four days to withdraw and the French were incredibly grateful for that because that way Paris wasn't actually destroyed."

During Abetz's trial by a French military tribunal one witness, a high-ranking Nazi official, claimed Abetz, who was passionate about French art and architecture, was instrumental in disobeying Hitler's order to raze Paris in 1944.

Quizzed by Brockie on whether he tried to "cling to the positive" about his notorious relative, Peter Abetz said he had been deeply touched by a visit to the Holocaust memorial in Israel.

"I found that a very, very moving experience and the horror of thinking that, you know, I had a great uncle who was actually involved in that horror," he said.



Otto Abetz ... Hitler's man in Paris. Photo: LAPI

Leichhardt councillor Darcy Byrne was among some people who took Abetz to task on social media over his responses.

Abetz also has a family connection to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel who was a cousin to his mother's father.

Abetz said Rommel was an "interesting character".

"I understand he was the only high ranking general in the German Army who refused to join the Nazi party," he said, adding that his mother was "quite positive and proud about that aspect of his legacy".

Later, Abetz admitted that Rommel was an admirer of Hitler but also pointed out he had been part of a plot to remove the Nazi leader in 1944.

After a 12-day trial Otto Abetz was sentenced to 20 years' hard labour by the French court. However, Abetz was freed in 1954 by French president Rene Coty. Four years later, he and his French wife were killed in a head-on collision on the autobahn near Dusseldorf.

Insight: Bloodlines part 2 airs next Tuesday 11 August featuring relatives of Harry Truman, Hideki Tojo, Weary Dunlop and others on SBS
<http://www.smh.com.au/entertainment/tvandradio/peter-abetz-says-nazi-war-criminal-great-uncle-otto-did-some-positive-things-20150805-qiry7o.html>

Insight, Bloodlines: Part 1 Living with the legacy of World War II

By SBS Insight, Airdate: Tuesday, August 4, 2015 - 20:30, Channel: SBS



In this special *Insight* forum, we bring you the descendants of the decision makers of the Second World War. Seventy years after the end of the war, we ask: what is it like to live in the shadow of Stalin, the Nazis or the imperial Japanese military?

In 1939, Hitler appointed Hans Frank as Governor General of Occupied Poland. Frank forced millions of Jews into ghettos and used civilians for forced labour. Six extermination camps were also under his direct jurisdiction. His son Niklas violently rejects his father's legacy. He even carries a picture of dead Hans Frank as a reminder that his father's crimes - and life - have ended. Jacob Jugashvili is the great-grandson of Joseph Stalin. The former leader of the Soviet Union was responsible for the deaths of millions but Jacob admires his values and what he stood for.

George Grojnowski was 12 when the Nazis invaded his hometown in Poland. He was a prisoner in Hans Frank's jurisdiction but managed to survive the concentration camps. He has been living in Australia since he was 21 but never spoke to his children about the Holocaust as he didn't want them growing up with a chip on their shoulder.

Deborah Ziegler's grandfather Adek Stein escaped the Nazi extermination camp in Treblinka, Poland. Deborah says she thinks about the Holocaust almost every day and it has helped shape who she is today.

Credits

Presenter: Jenny Brockie

Producer: Luan McKenna

Associate Producer: Amanda Xiberras

Associate Producer: Sarah Allely

Associate Producer: Anna Watanabe

Join the discussion by using the #insightsbs hashtag on Twitter, or posting on our Facebook page.

Episode Recap: Your Say

[Remember: Without the gas chamber myths, the Holocaust narrative collapses – ed.AI]

Meet the guests



Niklas Frank

Son of Hans Frank, the Governor General of occupied Poland: "I despise him."



Jacob Jugashvili

Great-grandson of Josef Stalin: "Stalin had no war crimes. He won the war."



George Grojnowski

Holocaust survivor: "I was 12 when the war broke out and the Nazis overran our village in 48 hours."



Deborah Zeigler

Her grandfather Adek Stein escaped the Nazi death camp Treblinka: "He went back to the Warsaw ghetto to find his wife and child, but he never found them."



Lesa Melnyczuk

Her mother escaped the famine in Ukraine, as well as capture by the Nazis: "The West needs to hear stories like Jacob's to understand what Ukrainians have been dealing with for centuries."

Transcript

VIDEO PLAYS:

HANS FRANK (Translation) : National Socialism has become the starting point, the core and the aim of National Socialist legal thinking. I welcome you, my Führer, in our midst, and say, as one of your oldest comrades that because of your relationship with the German people, for the first time in history the term: "Love for the Führer" has become a legal term.

JENNY BROCKIE: Niklas Frank, that's your father, isn't it?

NIKLAS FRANK: That's my father.

JENNY BROCKIE: Hans Frank praising Hitler at a rally in Germany in 1934. Who was your father and what did he do during the war?

NIKLAS FRANK: My father was, he started to be the lawyer for Hitler before '33. Then he became Minister of Tractors in Bavaria and created the first concentration camp named Dachau and when the Germans started the war against Poland to take

over the civil administration of the government general occupied Poland. And he was the Deputy of Hitler so he was politically spoken again responsible for every killed people in this country.

JENNY BROCKIE: For every person?

NIKLAS FRANK: For every.

JENNY BROCKIE: You think?

NIKLAS FRANK: As a Minister you are responsible for everything that's going to happen.

JENNY BROCKIE: How old were you during the war?

NIKLAS FRANK: I'm born in 1939 so I have a few memories of the big time of the Frank family. But...

JENNY BROCKIE: What do you remember?

NIKLAS FRANK: I was a normal child, I enjoyed very much all the toys we got because every visitor to my father, to my mother brought for the children a lot of toys.

JENNY BROCKIE: When did you realise who your father was and how close he was to Hitler?

NIKLAS FRANK: That happened when the war was over, in summer 1945, the first now democratic newspapers came out and there were pictures of a mountain of corpses and also of corpses of my age then, six, seven years old, and all it was written underlined Poland. And I grew up in, with the memory Poland is ours, it's a private property of the Frank family. So that gave me a shock because it also came together my father was arrested and those two things that I found out, I didn't study it with six or seven.

JENNY BROCKIE: No, not at six or seven?

NIKLAS FRANK: But it was so that the Frank family is connected to something very ugly I would say.

JENNY BROCKIE: And what do you think of him now, what do you think of your father?

NIKLAS FRANK: He was a big coward, he was well educated, he was brought up as a Catholic, he studied law in the Weimar democracy, he knew by heart and by brain what's right and what is wrong and he went on and on and on. He had thousands of possibilities to resign, not to go into the resistance but just saying to Hitler my Führer, I love you, I love your movement, but unfortunately my heart is so weak, my hips are, something like this. He never did it because he liked his uniforms, he liked the castle in Poland of Cracow and he went on and on till to the gallows.

JENNY BROCKIE: And so what do you think of him now?

NIKLAS FRANK: I despise him. I really despise him because he knew, he knew and he went on and on. I will never understand.

JENNY BROCKIE: Jacob Jugashvili, thanks for joining us from Moscow. You're Josef Stalin's great grandson. When did you find out who your great grandfather was?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: I grew up from the moment of my birth in an atmosphere of respect and sympathy to Josef Stalin, my father is a military colonel of the Soviet Army and there was always a respect to Josef Stalin in a Soviet Army even in his worst times. So it's not about telling me, it's about the whole atmosphere, it's about, you know, the environment I grew up with.

JENNY BROCKIE: Do you still have that respect for Josef Stalin?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: When I started researching and when I started learning things, my belief and my understanding of Stalin is getting and getting more stronger and stronger and I'm trying to deliver to people those ideas.

JENNY BROCKIE: Tell me a little bit about that?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: The dispute about Stalin is no longer a dispute over history. It's a dispute about values, what is bad and what is good.

JENNY BROCKIE: What sort of leader do you think Josef Stalin was?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Sort of leader? He was a servant of his people. He served his people because the state is the organ of a collective protection of people of the nation and not some sort of abstract things like democratic values or human rights itself. The state serves its people first and Stalin was the servant of his people.

JENNY BROCKIE: So what do you think then of the things that he did, the war crimes he committed, the purges he undertook, what do you think of those things?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Things we know now is that most of them are out of mainstream history which brought out by Khrushchev. But from the very beginning the first source of anti-Stalinism was the lies about Stalin was Leon Trotsky, but it's nothing compared to Khrushchev and Gorbachov.

JENNY BROCKIE: Do you think all those things were lies, all the things that historians have documented, do you think they're all lies?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: No, I'm not saying it was lies. What I'm trying to say is that things happened during Stalin's lifetime and the Stalin's role in it is a different thing. Because people don't understand one simple thing, there was no personal dictatorship in the Soviet Union, it was a dictatorship of the collective of people. It was more than 75 members. This collective called Central Committee and the Stalin was one of the five secretaries of Central Committee, he became a state man only in May of 1941.

JENNY BROCKIE: Okay, Sheila, you're an expert in Soviet history, I mean how much power did Stalin have?

PROFESSOR SHEILA FITZPATRICK, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY: I mean he was a real leader, I think he's not really been given quite enough credit here for the fact that he really was in charge. And therefore, things like the repressions and the war crimes or whatever, these are going to have been signed off by him.

JENNY BROCKIE: Do you genuinely believe that's not the case Jacob? That he didn't sign off on those things?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: That's what I'm trying to say but I understand it's very hard to understand, but being a leader in the Soviet Union doesn't mean that the leader should be in a position of a state post. Stalin didn't have a state post until May '41 but he was a leader before that.

JENNY BROCKIE: But what I want to get a sense of is the legacy for you, we all know about the purges, we all know about the killing of prisoners of war. We all know what he did to his opponents. Are you saying he didn't do any of that?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: I'm afraid you don't know nothing, you know nothing because my fifteen years research just made me believe that people simply don't know nothing. Know nothing about this. We know Khrushchev's stories.

JENNY BROCKIE: So you...

JACOB JUGASHVILI: But it's not the time and the place to discuss historical, historical, to take historical dispute. I'm more interested in, in values, in the values that Stalin is still popular and Stalin getting more and more popular in this world where I live now.

JENNY BROCKIE: And what are those values?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: So those values are, simply speaking, we can live according to the family principles and not to the market principles and so on and so on.

JENNY BROCKIE: So you see Stalin as a great leader?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: He was a servant of his people.

JENNY BROCKIE: You studied art in Scotland but you chose to conceal your relationship to Stalin, why?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: I did what, sorry?

JENNY BROCKIE: You studied art in Scotland but you chose to hide your relationship with Stalin. Why?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Because name Jugashvili doesn't mean anything to the western people and I didn't have any intentions to explain that what Jugashvili really means so I said okay, the only one person who guessed my, my name was Steven Muller, he was expert in Russian literature.

JENNY BROCKIE: Was there a sense of shame about the name?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: No, not a shame. I just, no, no, I think I explained why I didn't do that. Do I look like ashamed?

JENNY BROCKIE: No, you don't. What about your relatives, how do they view Stalin?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: There are a few, few great grandsons left and I haven't met any who share my ideas. So it's not about blood, it's about ideas. I support ideas and values that Stalin tried to implement into life and that's why he was murdered for.

JENNY BROCKIE: Okay, we'll come back to that a bit later. Niklas, what - well, first of all reaction to that? I mean given...

NIKLAS FRANK: Unbelievable. All this kind of what he's he saying reminds me a little bit of my siblings. From the four of them, three of them, my fourth sibling defended their father as an innocent victim and he is telling the same rubbish things, I can't believe it. In this age and he is for sure has a brilliant brain but he didn't use it.

JENNY BROCKIE: Tell me about your siblings, tell me about the differences you had with them about this, about history and about your father?

NIKLAS FRANK: Well we were five children, I was the youngest, the last one living, and three of them were always saying our father was innocent. One of my sisters, I have two sisters, one of them called Birgitta, she said already during her youth time she wrote in her diary: "I will not become older than father", and she committed suicide when she was 46 years old because my father was hanged when he was 46 years old.

JENNY BROCKIE: So this was out of a sense of devotion to him?

NIKLAS FRANK: It was for sure, it was big devotion. And the other sister, the eldest one born in 1927 she emigrated together with her second husband to South Africa because she liked very much the apartheid, so she didn't learn a thing. But the third brother, the eldest one, he was great. He became an alcoholic he always was saying I know our father was a criminal but I still love him and we struggled a lot but we loved each other. I acknowledged that you can do this. If this guy in Moscow would say I still love my great grandfather because for me he was a great guy, or something like this but this kind of lies he's saying to us, it's for me unbelievable.

JENNY BROCKIE: Jacob, can I get a reaction from you?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Yes, I wonder if this gentleman would be so shameful if Hitler won the war.

NIKLAS FRANK: I didn't quite understand, what he did say?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Okay, I'll put it in another way, put it in another, would the German nation, the German nation make a denazification process if Hitler would win the war and make a victory parade in Moscow?

NIKLAS FRANK: You people did the most important thing because your soldiers liberated Germany from the fascism, from Hitler and from his bunch, that I would always be grateful to your nation. That's the one thing and millions of your soldiers died that I can speak free up and unfortunately your own people who sacrificed such a lot are now in the position to get another dictatorship again.

JENNY BROCKIE: Peter Abetz, you're a state politician in Western Australia and are originally from Germany. Your dad's uncle, Otto Abetz, was also a high ranking Nazi. What did he do during the war?

PETER ABETZ: He was the ambassador to France under Hitler after the invasion. Otto Abetz was actually an art teacher and he had married a French woman. He loved French culture and so because of his many connections, the Nazi regime asked him to be the ambassador to France.

JENNY BROCKIE: What were you told about him growing up, about the kind of man that he was?

PETER ABETZ: Really nothing much at all because he was killed in a car accident in 1950, I think '58 I think it was, I was six, I have no recollection of ever meeting him and my father was never very, wasn't sort of close to him. So what I've actually learnt about him is what I've picked up, yeah, subsequently from reading books like Conspiracy Among Generals and so on and just a few little snippets that my father told me and also a few things that my late uncle told me.

JENNY BROCKIE: And what was it like when you started finding out about who he was?

PETER ABETZ: I think it was one of mixed reaction in that he did some really positive things but he also did participate in, you know, the deportation of the Jews which is really, there's no excuse for that whatsoever and yet he also did some very positive things I was told that he, when the Americans were advancing on Paris, because he was so passionate about French culture, he actually negotiated with the Americans to, and the Wehrmacht, that the Germans would vacate Paris and not booby trap anything if the Americans gave them I think three or four days to withdraw and the French were incredibly grateful for that because that way Paris wasn't actually destroyed.

JENNY BROCKIE: But saving buildings and saving Paris, important as all as it might be, it's not an equivalent to deporting Jews. I just, I just wonder, you know, as a descendant do you try to cling to the positive?

PETER ABETZ: Look, I don't think for me it's a matter of clinging to anything. One of the things that my parents were very strong in teaching us as we grew up is that each one of us is responsible for our own decisions and that it doesn't matter what your parents have done, or your grandparents have done, it's what you do with your life that really matters, I've been to the Holocaust memorial in Israel and I found that a very, very moving experience and the horror of thinking that, you know, I had a great uncle who was actually involved in that horror.

JENNY BROCKIE: Your mother was also related to a famous Nazi war general?

PETER ABETZ: Yes, my mother's father was a cousin of Irwin Rommel, Field Marshal Irwin Rommel, and Rommel was an interesting character because I understand he was the only high ranking general in the German Army who refused to join the Nazi party and that's something that I think is - was my parents or my mother in particular was quite positive and proud about that aspect of his legacy.

JENNY BROCKIE: Rommel was an admirer of Hitler though. In 1939 he wrote to his wife and he described Hitler as a unifier of the nation and he said the Führer knows what is right for us.

PETER ABETZ: Look, Rommel certainly was an admirer of Hitler. In the earlier years, towards the end as you probably know, he was part of the attempt to get rid of Hitler and he was asked by those who were plotting to be willing to be the new head of state because he was so respected by the allies to negotiate a cease fire with.

JENNY BROCKIE: Your brother is a Federal Minister, Eric Abetz, so two politicians in the family. How has the legacy do you think affected the family? Do you think it partially explains why you're both in politics?

PETER ABETZ: It's an interesting question. I'm not sure that it has but I think it's perhaps more the fact that my parents always taught us that if you believe that something isn't right, it doesn't matter what everybody else around you is doing, you make sure that you do what you know is right and sometimes you have to pay a high price for doing what is right.

JENNY BROCKIE: George, you were born in Poland, you survived the Holocaust, what's it like sitting here listening to these stories?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: Well I think that I prefer to listen to somebody that speaks about his dad and realises what happened instead of trying to make feel that there was a lot of high ranking Nazi officers that were not supporting Hitler because Rommel only realised that the war is being lost and that's when they suddenly became able to, or wanted to do something about it.

JENNY BROCKIE: And I'm interested just knowing in your personal reaction.

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: These cover up stories really annoy me in a way.

JENNY BROCKIE: You lived in Poland near the German border, what happened to your family?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: Well I was twelve when the war broke out and being close to the German border, the Nazi overrun our place within 48 hours.

JENNY BROCKIE: Whereabouts?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: So we were taken out from our, from our house and put in a small ghetto and by that time I was thirteen. They announced that all Jewish men from the age of thirteen to forty five to report to the market place that we will be taken to work.. So I considered myself as a man at thirteen and I reported for duty. So they put us in a row of two, or in a row of six, and he counted us to go to work and I looked around and I was the only schoolboy, so I said George, you are a bit stupid and being small in stature and knowing the terrain, I sneaked out. Unfortunately I left after he counted.

JENNY BROCKIE: So you were caught and brought back?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: So he announced through bull horn that that man does not come out in the next five minutes I'm going to take ten men that were standing there ready to go to work and execute them straight there.

JENNY BROCKIE: So you went back?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: So I went back. He didn't say one word to me but hit me on one side on my face and before I could lose balance hit me on the other side and said go back. So that was my very first experience with the Nazi mind.

JENNY BROCKIE: You were sent to the ghetto, as you mentioned, then to Buchenwald, yeah?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: Eventually because I worked on the railways laying tracks, I worked in a chemical factory, I worked in a sheet metal works, I worked in an iron foundry, you know, in an open cut mine and eventually I was put in cattle trucks from Poland in winter and arrived in Buchenwald which was one of the first concentration camps.

JENNY BROCKIE: How many of your family did you lose in the war?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: My dad had five brothers and four sisters and my mum had three sisters and two brothers and by the way, when I was twelve when the war broke out I had a sister and she was two. None of those survived the war.

JENNY BROCKIE: Did you talk to your own children about what happened?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: No, I never spoke to my kids. I have two sons and three grandchildren and I never spoke to my kids because I did not want them to grow up with a chip on their shoulder to hate somebody that did something to his dad. But eventually I was interviewed by a group of film makers from Spielberg, from the United States, and obviously by that time they were already teenagers.

JENNY BROCKIE: So they learned about it that way but not from you?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: Not from me.

JENNY BROCKIE: What's that like for you Ella as George's wife?

ELLA GROJNOWSKI: I can never get over the fact that a man that has gone through so much, lost his whole family, all his relatives, can come here to this wonderful country where he made a home and live a normal life and be a normal father, a pretty wonderful father I'd say, and a very wonderful husband.

JENNY BROCKIE: And George how has that experience do you think shaped you as a person you are now?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: Well, I think one of the reasons probably that I did survive I had a very good sense of humour. B, I was lucky to be at the right place at the right time at the right place. How did it? For quite a long time you feel guilty.

JENNY BROCKIE: For surviving?

GEORGE GROJNOWSKI: Yes, I always say to my sons because everybody in life has problems. I said mate, if you are knocked down, pick yourself up, dust yourself up and start again.

JENNY BROCKIE: Jacob, do you think that Josef Stalin had any flaws?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Any what, sorry?

JENNY BROCKIE: Flaws. Weaknesses, Bad qualities!

JACOB JUGASHVILI: I'm sure there are a lot of people who would love to speak about those things, I usually speak about things that are important and...

JENNY BROCKIE: But I'm not asking them, I'm asking you.

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Maybe I would mention about one thing that he would have brought liberate earlier to Moscow, not in 1937, let's say 1934, so there will be no purges then. And the best friend, Stalin's friend Kirov would be alive.

JENNY BROCKIE: Alright, I want to ask you how you explain then things like the purges in the 1930s, how you explain his ruthless killing of prisoners of war, particularly the Polish prisoners of war 20,000 people died in that incident, in that, you know...

JACOB JUGASHVILI: You want me to do it in one minute?

JENNY BROCKIE: That episode in history. No, I just want to give you some firm examples of things that Stalin did, I mean how can you push that away and say he didn't do it?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Okay. In Stalin's understanding communism was the power of people and not power of the Communist Party. In 1936 Stalin introduced a new constitution according to which all people, not only Communist Party members but all citizens of Soviet Union could be elected into the state organs, so in order to sabotage those reforms because the Communist Party was not a legislative organ. So the so-

called soldiers, nothing but the sabotage of Stalin's reform. Wait a minute, you asked me a question, let me answer it please. You want me answer the questions that took me ten years and still people don't understand in one minute. Okay, now about massacre of Polish officers. There are documents that the people that blame the Soviet Union in this crime, these documents consist of fourteen pages. These fourteen pages consist of 49 signs of forgery.

JENNY BROCKIE: Okay, Sheila, I'm going to get your response to that.

PROFESSOR SHEILA FITZPATRICK: Let's start with Katyn because that's the massacre of the Poles and there was dispute of course for a long time, is it the Germans who did this or, since they were in German hands for a while, or was it the Soviets who did it? Undoubtedly they were killed and buried in the Katyn forest. Well, what I think, what practically everybody feels now is that it is created the Soviets did it. In fact, that was a group, Gorbachov admitted that. Yeltsin gave documents to the Poles about that and Putin has not denied it either.

JENNY BROCKIE: Mark Aarons, your family was loyal to Stalin for years, your great grandparents were founding members of the Victorian Communist Party. What do you think of what Jacob is saying?

MARK AARONS: Well, I admire loyalty in people about their family, but I admire much more a cold eye about the facts of history and whereas it's true that there is collective responsibility within the Soviet Communist Party for the enormous crimes that were committed during the Stalin period, and afterwards one might also add, it is absolutely true that Stalin was the dictator. He was the man who ran the party and many of his colleagues were in fear of him and many of them...

JENNY BROCKIE: Killed by him.

MARK AARONS: And they were killed by him, absolutely, and the list of his personal crimes are just far too long to go on with and it is true that a significant portion of my family defended Stalin up until at least 1956. But it's also true that another part of the family in the 1960's revised their view and led the Australian Communist Party into a quite different direction.

JENNY BROCKIE: And this was your father?

MARK AARONS: This was my father.

JENNY BROCKIE: Lorrie?

MARK AARONS: And my uncle Eric.

JENNY BROCKIE: And what led them to change their view?

MARK AARONS: I think a deep study of the distortion of communism that Stalin represented. They remained true to communism but believed that communism and democracy were inseparable.

JENNY BROCKIE: So what's your reaction just personally listening to Jacob?

MARK AARONS: I find it just appalling. I find Jacob to be somebody who is still living within a closed world in which there is no possibility that there could be subtlety or that there could be facts that have to be confronted and dealt with properly.

JENNY BROCKIE: Jacob, yes?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: The whole people of Soviet Union who consider him a leader, we call him a vorscht which means father. You know, if this person killed, absolutely killed like a maniac, killed so many people as you say, this person cannot be called a father.

JENNY BROCKIE: Well that doesn't necessarily follow.

JACOB JUGASHVILI: By saying such a lie, just hold on a second, by saying, by saying such a thing, by saying such a thing you're saying that the Russian people and the Soviet people are nothing. So they can call a father who killed millions of people. That's what you're, maybe you don't do it unconsciously, but that's how it turns in the final, at the end of the day.

JENNY BROCKIE: Okay, Mark, do you want to respond just briefly to that?

MARK AARONS: Well it's hard to know really what to say in response because so many Russian people, so many of the Ukrainian people suffered so deeply that they will never call him their father, nor will their relatives. I do not think it's a humiliation for Jacob personally to be part of the family. I think what is humiliating is that he is so incapable of dealing with the facts of history in a clear and dispassionate way.

JENNY BROCKIE: Lesa, can I bring you in on the conversation here because your parents lived in the Ukraine until the Nazis invaded in 1941. Your mum narrowly escaped the famine that Mark was talking about before the war. Your reaction to what Jacob is saying?

LESA MELNYCZUK: Um, I think it's really important that we in the west listen to this kind of discourse, I'm not horrified with this, with Jacob's presentation because all of my years of research about Soviet Ukraine, I have read this kind of material ad nauseam and look, the archives can't lie. Thousands of historians can't lie and eye witnesses aren't lying and there are still enough eye witnesses living under the Soviet rule who would never consider Stalin to be their father, let me assure you. And this is really just the Soviet way, the propaganda that permeates these people is heinous, they cannot see the wood for the trees, they cannot look at reality. We're seeing that now, still invading Ukraine, you know, it just doesn't change and the west needs to hear stories like Jacob's to understand what Ukrainians have been dealing with for centuries. The country has never been allowed to be independent. They've always had to deal with the, you know, the big father. I'm telling you, Ukrainians do not see any of that, that Jacob has been trying to tell us.

JENNY BROCKIE: Okay, I want you to be brief Jacob, what do you want to say?

JACOB JUGASHVILI: I think you should refer Grover Furr, the only English writer, English language writer I know about the history of the Soviet Union. He's a Professor of Montclair University in United States.

JENNY BROCKIE: He's an English Professor, he's not a History Professor.

JACOB JUGASHVILI: He writes about collectivisation. I'm not going to speculate on collectivisation right now. It's not time and place.

JENNY BROCKIE: But you're citing somebody who is not a specialist in history and his books have been published by a left wing Marxist publishing house in America that is tiny.

JACOB JUGASHVILI: I understand. So you judge the work according to the diploma that the author has or by its what?

JENNY BROCKIE: Well it helps.

JACOB JUGASHVILI: Not in terms of Soviet history.

JENNY BROCKIE: Niklas, we've been talking to you about your father who was one of Hitler's right hand men during the war. Now yesterday you met Deborah here beside you at Sydney's Jewish Museum to find out what happened to her family. Let's have a look.

VIDEO PLAYED.

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: This is Malka, I can actually see a bit of my own children in her. She was five years old. So it was a huge shock for me, a huge shock to find out that there is this whole side of my grandfather's life that I didn't know about, but also I was so - acutely aware of the suffering that he had experienced and then to find out there was this whole extra layer that he had lost his wife and a child. Even though I was only 12, it really affected me, to find that out. My children know about her, they know the story because it is important.

NIKLAS FRANK: It always makes me so furious. My father was standing in his castle in Cracow knowing exactly what happened.

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: I mean, how do you feel coming into a place like this?

NIKLAS FRANK: Near to tears, sorry.

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: No, No, I completely understand. I find it hard to talk about, too.

NIKLAS FRANK: Give my greetings to your mother.

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: I will.

NIKLAS FRANK: It is unbelievable.

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: I will. Not everyone - what you do is amazing.

NIKLAS FRANK: I have to embrace you, I have had a good life.

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: I know.

JENNY BROCKIE: Niklas, you were looking down here through, right throughout that. What was that like for you, I mean you two had never met before, what was that like for both of you?

NIKLAS FRANK: I only can talk about me now. Well very moving, it was very moving. It always make me so furious what we have done, this children museum, little children, innocent children.

JENNY BROCKIE: You've heard those stories many times in your life and you expose yourself to those stories, I just wonder why you feel you want to do that?

NIKLAS FRANK: Um, I wrote a book against my father called the Father Revenge, I wrote it because of the silence in Germany. The Germans build a lot of monuments for the victims, yes, because it was politically correct. But the silent majority of the Germans never acknowledged the crimes between '33 and '45 which the Germans committed. I think we are people without empathy. We never really...

JENNY BROCKIE: That's a big statement?

NIKLAS FRANK: No, it's a normal.

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: But look you at you Niklas you have empathy, you have incredible empathy and you have a conscience?

NIKLAS FRANK: Sure. All those children, it's unbelievable, all those mothers and fathers, like he told us, thirteen years old and everybody vanished. They were wonderful people in every part of our society. And what did we say, let's kill them. They are the poison in the German people and...

JENNY BROCKIE: But why do you despair so much of Germans now?

NIKLAS FRANK: I don't trust us we had a good weather democracy since '45. If we would get let's say five years heavy economic problems, I would say Germany is still prepared to hang the Jews again, hunt them down because they are responsible. You can talk to people...

JENNY BROCKIE: There'd be a lot of people in Germany who would disagree with you about that.

NIKLAS FRANK: Not the silent majority, in Germany again we have a very strong anti-Semitism we should know better.

JENNY BROCKIE: Deborah, your middle name is Malka, and this was your grandfather's first child that you were talking about there?

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: Yeah. When I was growing up I knew that my grandparents were Holocaust survivors, I knew their story, you know, as I got older I knew more and more details about it but I knew for example that my grandfather had been deported from the Warsaw ghetto to Treblinka. Treblinka was a death camp, nobody came out alive. Eventually after ten days, knowing that his days were numbered and that he had no choice, he had to get out somehow, he, through incredible luck and bravery and miracles, did manage to escape and eventually made his way back to the Warsaw ghetto. What I didn't know when I was younger was that the reason he went back to the Warsaw ghetto, I mean why you would go back to the Warsaw ghetto, it didn't make sense, but the reason was that he had a wife and child who had been left behind and he went to try to find them and save them but he never found them. He never found out what happened to them. We can only assume that either they were themselves taken to Treblinka and killed there or that they were killed in the ghetto.

JENNY BROCKIE: How has that family history affected you, shaped you, do you think now, all these years later?

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: I mean I just think about it a lot. It's always in my conscience.

JENNY BROCKIE: How often is it in your conscience?

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: Like every day.

JENNY BROCKIE: Every day?

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: Mmm, for example if it's a cold winter's day and I'm feeling oh, I wish we had bought a warmer jacket, I'm freezing and I think don't complain, you're so lucky, you know, how can you possibly complain about being cold? Think about what they went through. Things like that.

JENNY BROCKIE: So it's a very lasting legacy?

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: Oh, yeah.

JENNY BROCKIE: In that everyday sense too?

DEBORAH ZIEGLER: Yeah, yeah, in that sense and also just in the sense of being aware, being aware of the suffering of others. Being aware of the importance of being kind to others, being aware of the importance of vigilance and you know, understanding history and understanding that, you know, the

Holocaust didn't start with gas chambers. It started with racist jokes and anti-Semitic slurs and just being aware that you must stand up if others are being trodden down, absolutely.

JENNY BROCKIE: Peter, you wanted to say something?

PETER ABETZ: Yes, thanks. I think that's one of the things that I really struggle with myself is, you know, how a cultured people with, you know, literature, music, technology and so on, how a people could so easily be swept up by Nazism and I think that what Niklas was saying before is so true, that it wasn't just Nazis but the bulk of the German people followed and without resisting. That's the thing that I find really frightening and when we hear a racist joke or anything like that, we need to nip that in the bud because it's just so, the dividing line between civilisation and barbarity is such a thin line. I served as a pastor for 25 years so I'm a Christian and I believe that every human being is made in the image of God and I think the moment, the moment we take, don't acknowledge the inherent dignity of every human being and the inherent value we're on the slippery slide to who knows where.

JENNY BROCKIE: And Niklas, I don't know if you saw it but there's a quote on the wall of the Sydney Jewish Museum from your father, we've got it here, did you see this? Have you seen that before?

NIKLAS FRANK: Yes, I know mostly all of the quotes of my father.

JENNY BROCKIE: As you started finding those things, I mean what went through your mind?

NIKLAS FRANK: I have to tell you first I was very lucky because I was from the very beginning of my life I was, it was a distant relationship to my father because my father at first didn't know that I'm really his son. He thought I am the son of his best friend with whom my mother has a sexual affair. So and if one of the parents refuses you, you can go down or you can build up a healthy resistance against him. Therefore he saved my life, refusing me he saved my life, also my independency. I could see it all my life long as long as my siblings were living how they had quite another.

JENNY BROCKIE: Relationship?

NIKLAS FRANK: Relationship to him.

JENNY BROCKIE: Was there any question about whether he was your biological father?

NIKLAS FRANK: That's a question I always hear.

JENNY BROCKIE: Did you ever establish that he was?

NIKLAS FRANK: He acknowledged, and by the way, if I'm not his son, sorry, I grew up in this family so my socialisation came from this family.

JENNY BROCKIE: So to all practical purposes he was?

NIKLAS FRANK: A grown man. I always see some talents I got from my father so it must be Hans Frank because I can lies and wouldn't notice it.

JENNY BROCKIE: You can lie, you're a good liar?

NIKLAS FRANK: Brilliant.

JENNY BROCKIE: What do you lie about?

NIKLAS FRANK: Um, I have to explain the other way around. So I can lie but because of my father I'm really ardent or keen to say the truth. So it's the other way around.

JENNY BROCKIE: It's the other way around?

NIKLAS FRANK: It's the other way around but if it come to love affairs I always have lied, sorry.

JENNY BROCKIE: Wow, we could spend a pit bit of time on that?

NIKLAS FRANK: Before I met my wife.

JENNY BROCKIE: Just in case she's watching. Niklas, you often carry a photo of your father with you, tell us about that photo.

NIKLAS FRANK: Yes I do.

JENNY BROCKIE: Tell us about that photo? When was this photo taken?

NIKLAS FRANK: In the morning after the night when he was hanged on the 16th of October in 1946. He was then 46 years old, I'm now thirty years older than him and I have it with me for two things. On the one hand I always would like to make sure and make sure that he's really dead. On the other hand I always come across nearly every day in Germany that he is laughing at me, that he is smiling at me, that he's saying to me can you see this Niklas? Can you see it, can you hear it I'm not

dead, I'm still alive, hello, I will come back to you and I will come back with all my party members and again a new Hitler and this makes sure that I'm - on the one hand I'm still a puppet on the strings for him, but on the other hand it makes me oh, let's say the word, it makes me strong not to follow him, not to become criminals like the German people have done. I put it away, my father?

JENNY BROCKIE: You can put your father away.

NIKLAS FRANK: Thank you.

<https://www.facebook.com/InsightSBS/posts/10153488236660902>

SBS INSIGHT
August 9 at 2:55pm.

Hello all, "Bloodlines Part 1" is available for catch up on SBS ON DEMAND. What did you think of the show?



Fredrick Toben

Now is the time to grasp the nettle, which you will not have the moral and intellectual courage to do: Ask the basic question about the murder weapon - the homicidal gas chambers. In April 1999 I was arrested at Mannheim, and the judge before whom I appeared, asked me whether I would like to add anything to what he had already written. I responded with a definite, 'YES!', which

upset public prosecutor who jumped out of his seat and implored the judge not to write down my comment. What had I asked the judge to put on the record? It is this:



Fredrick Toben 'Were we ever to find the proof that homicidal gas chambers ever existed, then we would publish it to the world'. The judge wrote down my comment - and to this day I stand by this comment. Unfortunately programs such as Insight's Bloodlines skirts the issue because management knows the homicidal gas chambers are part of the myth that make up aspects of the current Holocaust-Shoah narrative. That is why the asking of such a probing question has become a criminal matter in most European countries. I cannot expect the Insight team to suddenly develop their moral and intellectual courage and to ask this fundamental question because it would have massive implications - but I may hope - we all live in hope, don't we, that TRUTH will emerge in the long run - because without truth, lies flourish, and our trust in relationships breaks down - and then? Then liars and thieves win the day!

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Former Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in Cairo, Egypt, February 6, 2013 (AP/Amr Nabil)

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Former Iranian president Ahmadinejad returns to political stage
He remains popular among the rural poor because of his government's decision
to provide monthly cash handouts after cutting food and energy subsidies, and
because of his condemnation of capitalism and injustice.

By Ali Akbar Dareini, Associated Press August 3, 2015



Ebrahim Noroozi/AP

Tehran, Iran — Iran's former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has launched a political campaign ahead of February's parliamentary elections in what could prove a challenge to the moderates behind a landmark nuclear agreement reached last month.

Few expect a rerun of Ahmadinejad's surprise victory in the 2005 elections, which kicked off an eight-year presidency marked by confrontation with the West, incendiary rhetoric toward Israel and refusal to compromise on the disputed nuclear program. Many former allies have turned on Ahmadinejad, and two of his former vice presidents have been jailed for corruption. But the unapologetic populist is believed to command strong support in the countryside, and could be seen by Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei as a counterbalance to the reformers who have tried to reverse Ahmadinejad's confrontational legacy since the election of President Hassan Rouhani, a moderate, two years ago.

At a gathering of his supporters Thursday, Ahmadinejad, 58, broke two years of silence, vowing to "redefine revolutionary ideals" laid out by the leader of Iran's 1979 revolution, the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"God willing, victory and a very bright future awaits us. However, there will be bumps and satanic obstacles in our path," the diminutive former leader, sporting his trademark close-cropped beard and sports coat, told some 400 supporters in Tehran. "One should not forget that the US is our enemy."

He called on his supporters to "begin working energetically in the provinces." He remains popular among the rural poor because of his government's decision to provide monthly cash handouts after cutting food and energy subsidies, and because of his condemnation of capitalism and injustice. During his

presidency he received thousands of letters a day from ordinary Iranians, and earlier this week people lined up outside his Tehran residence to ask for assistance, a reflection of his populist touch.

But many middle and upper class Iranians, even in small towns, blame the crippling international sanctions over Iran's nuclear program on his bombastic anti-Western rhetoric. And the current government is in the process of removing millions of wealthy citizens from the welfare rolls to ease a budget crisis caused in part by the sanctions and plunging oil prices.

Ahmadinejad has not commented on the nuclear deal, which would lift painful international sanctions in return for Iran curbing its nuclear activities. He could do little to derail the agreement, particularly if it enjoys the support of the supreme leader. But a strong showing by Ahmadinejad's supporters in February's election could hinder any push for a broader rapprochement between Iran and the United States, and lay the groundwork for his return to the presidency.

Former Deputy Foreign Minister Sadeq Kharrazi, a reformist politician, said Ahmadinejad's political career is over but that "Ahmadinejadism" -- his unique melding of economic populism with a hawkish foreign policy -- remains a "threat to the country."

In the absence of reliable polling, it's impossible to gauge Ahmadinejad's level of support. Any comeback would depend on Khamenei, who along with his hand-picked appointees vets candidates for parliamentary and presidential elections.

"The key is the ruling system's decision on how to deal with Ahmadinejad," political analyst Saeed Leilaz said.

"He can't reappear without approval from the top echelons of power," he added. "His comeback means

Khamenei wants to use him as a counterbalance to control reformists in the upcoming elections."

The unprecedented nuclear deal has bolstered Rouhani and Iran's moderate camp. Leilaz said the ruling system hopes parliamentary elections will slow its rise by dividing the seats more or less equally among moderates, conservatives and hard-liners. Conservatives fear that the moderates will open the country to an influx of Western culture that would dilute its Islamic values. Hard-liners fear that the nuclear deal will lead to a broader rapprochement with the United States, which they still view as a "Great Satan," determined to dismantle the Islamic republic.

Many conservatives and hard-liners turned on Ahmadinejad in the latter years of his rule, but they could come to see him as a much-needed ally, fearing a repeat of the landslide victory in the 2000 elections by reformists committed to transforming the Islamic republic into a Western-style democracy.

Conservative lawmaker Gholam Ali Haddad Adel, whose daughter is married to Khamenei's son, said the moderates are more interested in bringing back McDonald's restaurants than in countering the US-backed and Saudi-led air campaign against Shiite rebels in Yemen.

"Unfortunately, some are embracing America and opening their arms to American companies," he said.

No one could accuse Ahmadinejad of being soft on America, but he was widely blamed for the economic crisis that emerged near the end of his rule after tough international sanctions were imposed in 2012.

After he stepped down the following year, even hard-line media outlets said he should be held accountable for his administration's mismanagement of the economy. The Javan newspaper called on him to apologize to Iranians on national TV, and the weekly Yalesarat said he should stand trial as a lesson to others.

But, Mehrdad Khadir, a journalist for a moderate newspaper, said Ahmadinejad and his allies could win a minority of seats in February's elections, and with Khamenei's support he could seek the presidency in 2017.

"The lower classes, who are easily attracted with simple slogans, might still like Ahmadinejad's style, even if they don't necessarily favor him in person," he said.

"If (the supreme leader) feels that Ahmadinejad's running for an election can create enthusiasm and a heated competition, he will welcome it, provided that (Ahmadinejad) is not linked to the financial scandal cases."

University professor Sadeq Zibakalam says moderates shouldn't write off the former hard-line leader. "Don't underestimate Ahmadinejad," he said.

<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/MiddleEast/2015/0803/Former-Iranian-president-Ahmadinejad-returns-to-political-stage>

Thoughts on the German Dispossession

August 11, 2015 — [150 Comments](#)

Andrew Joyce



*Meine Ruh' ist hin,
Mein Herz ist schwer.
Faust, Wolfgang von Goethe*

In the late eighteenth century, German literature bore witness to a tumultuous revolt against the Enlightenment's sentimentality, objectivism and claims to rationality. The rebellious literary and musical movement that attacked these themes came under the umbrella term *Sturm und Drang* ('Storm and Stress') because of the value it placed on emotional extremes and individualism as encapsulating the European condition. The key figures of the movement included geniuses like Goethe, Herder and Lenz — young men who challenged the conventions of their narrow-minded society in both their writings and their lifestyles. Scholar David Hill writes that "the writers of the *Sturm und Drang* were

impelled by an urge to protest against the aesthetic and moral values of a social world that they felt had become deadeningly oppressive."[\[1\]](#)

One of the most incisive 'discoveries' of the movement was the rejection of the outer forms of national identity — bland bureaucratic 'citizenship' and manners — in favor of German *Innerlichkeit* (inwardness) and *Kultur*. It was a rebellion against European man's habit of becoming entangled in a web woven by his own talent for efficiency and organization. It was, at its most basic level, a rejection of the court system and an elevation of the *Volk*. Hill describes the movement as "a gesture of dissatisfaction with the properties of a culture that had begun to seem superficial and alien and a wish to discover alternative, more authentic values among the common folk and in nature."[\[2\]](#) Frustration is arguably the most common experience of the characters of the 'Storm and Stress' canon, primarily in reaction to the constraints imposed on the individual by society, its laws and fashions.

I was moved to deeply reflect on these themes of frustration, 'storm' and crisis amidst a stifling and misguided society while discussing Germany's 'refugee' crisis with friends from Erlangen. It is a horrifying reality that the entire West is currently under a rapidly escalating assault of mass non-White migration. Make no mistake about it: The gates have been fully breached, and the tide of non-Whites into our nations will only swell further as time progresses. It has already been described as [the greatest mass movement of people since World War II](#), but it's really much more significant than that. The mass movement of people during and after World War II was largely a European affair, consisting of

Europeans moving within Europe. What we are currently witnessing is the largest ever movement in human history of non-Europeans into European territory. Taking into account non-European movement into the more recently claimed European territories of the United States, Canada, South Africa and Australia, the current migration wave is nothing less than beginning of the end for European man. This, and not some putative future disaster or collapse, is *the* crucial period in the history of our race. *This* is the hour of our dispossession.

Already this year, the number of Africans reaching Italy is **up 300%** on the alarming 2013 figure. Across the West politicians continue to lie to gullible electorates, with empty promises that immigration will be slowed, made more selective, or halted. The sleepwalking Whites of the United States have continued to vote for the agents of a system that has decreased their share of the population from 89.5% of the population to 63.7% between 1950 and 2010. The gullible British have continued to vote for the agents of a system which has allowed the annual level of non-European immigration to increase from 19,000 in 1991 to 290,000 in 2013, a **1426% increase**. The brainwashed Swedes have continued to vote for the agents of a system which has introduced a foreign population which now comprises at least **27%** of the nation. The duped Danes have continued to vote for the agents of a system that has increased the rate of non-European immigration **more than 183%** between 1994 and 2014. The hoodwinked Dutch were told in the 1970s that they would host temporary 'guest workers,' and they now have **a permanent and growing non-White demographic** that currently stands at 10% of the total population. The beguiled White Australians have allowed their share of the population to **shrink** to around 75% from 90% just a few decades ago. The outwitted Whites of Canada have allowed **nearly 20% of their population** to consist of 'visible minorities.'

Europeans seem incapable of breaking free from their voting patterns, or seeing that their entire political system has been fatally compromised from within. Remarking on instinct, Friedrich Nietzsche once observed that 'When the house burns one forgets even lunch. — Yes, but one eats it later in the ashes.' The efficacy of the European man's political system has burned to the ground, and yet European man continues to eat his lunch, oblivious, in its ashes. He returns to the polling booth again and again; a collective Sisyphus exerting meaningless effort on a meaningless task that will never provide a reward. With each ballot, he passes a death sentence on the meagre number of descendants he chooses to produce.

Nowhere is this unfolding horror more acute than in the cradle of *Sturm und Drang*. Over 16 million residents on German territory, more than 20% of the population, are not ethnic Germans. Germany **takes more** non-White migrants than any other EU member state. In the last twelve months alone, Germany's immigrant population has swollen 3.7%. The number of 'refugees' expected to be settled in Germany this year is double that of last year's figure, meaning almost **half a million Africans** and Middle Easterners will be arriving in the land of Goethe by year's end. And yet, these horrible statistics are not the worst aspect of the German problem.

It's a familiar fact to us that the West has been subject to excoriating critique. Its legacy has been degraded. Its people have been encouraged to despise themselves. Its

genetic and cultural stake in the future has been declared illegitimate. But no European tribe has been more thoroughly degraded and shamed than the Germans. This ancient, storied, and glorious nation now commences its death rattle. Its birth rate is the **lowest in the world**. As the dark hordes flood the waning Fatherland, six million of its natives will reach retirement age over the next fifteen years.

I am not ashamed to state that I relate these facts with deep-felt emotion. The loss of this dying tribe will have an impact not only on the broader cause of European man, but on the fate of the world. Adult Germans were found by Richard Lynn to have **the highest IQs among Whites**, and among the highest IQs in the world. The raw genetic material of this inexhaustibly creative tribe has enabled it to overcome two successive military defeats in the twentieth-century, one of which was crushing beyond all imagination, as well as brutal occupation and loss of territories. Despite these setbacks, the Germans persisted in creating one of the strongest economies in the world. In the end, however, the final defeat of the Germans will not come from the removal of their material capital, but rather their failure to reproduce the genetic capital underpinning their success. By 2060 the German population will shrink to such a level that depressed parts of East Germany will be forced to close stores and medical centers, and cease the provision of public transport. A number of small towns in Saxony, Brandenburg and Pomerania have already begun contemplating plans for gradual 'run-off' and ultimate closure. Once-thriving centers of German genius and commerce will give way to the tragedy of desolation and despoliation.

As ailing Germany convulses under the *Sturm und Drang* of its impending dispossession, we find it betrayed by many of its own. Pathological altruism, of the kind I have **earlier explored**, is rampant. Berliner Mareike Geiling, 28, has set up *Refugees Welcome*, a web-based service which seeks to provide homes for recently-arrived Africans with young German men and women. The service has so far placed sixty-three invaders in towns and cities around Germany.



Dedicated followers of a suicidal fashion.

The project began when Geiling decided to offer her room to a 'friend of a friend' who had 'fled' Mali. Geiling's explanations for the service are typical of the indoctrinated: "I always tell people these refugees have the same issues and things to do as we do; they have to sleep, they have to eat, they have to shower." Thus, all that is required by the indoctrinated for a 'refugee' to be "just like us" is that they need to eat, sleep and shower. How low now hangs the once-proud standards of *Volk* and *Kultur*! And since these people are "just like us," her web-service arranges for rent to be paid via social

welfare where possible, or via crowdfunding by pathological Whites if the invader has no other options. The slogan 'Refugees Welcome' has even been commercialized, adorning a range of products like baseball caps, t-shirts and bags — available for purchase by those eager to exhibit their fashionable desire to displace themselves.



White Pathology Meets Capitalism

Is it really any wonder that Africans are streaming into Germany? Has there ever been an invasion, or mass demographic displacement in history, that has been met with such impeccable manners? Why, the only thing the German's aren't doing is dying off at a faster pace.

Race realists will be aware that Geiling's venture is risky in the extreme. Young male immigrants in Berlin are at least [three times more likely](#) than their German peers to commit violent crimes. Geiling, it should be recalled, is part of a generation raised on a television and social media diet of liberal lies on race and ethnicity. She thus suffers from the same delusion as the [young British journalism student](#) who ventured to the 'refugee' camp at Calais to report sympathetically on their 'plight.' She was given a crash course in race realism when the poor downtrodden victims of Western oppression subjected her to a gang-rape described by police as being of "a particularly brutal nature." As Geiling waits for her own introduction to race realism she flatters herself by assuring the media that her scheme will help 'refugees' integrate and learn the language, and open the eyes of German hosts to the fact that people seeking asylum are "no different from anyone else." "We think this enriches the picture of refugees," Geiling has stated without irony. Crime statistics enrich it quite enough, [fräulein](#). As the number of 'refugees' in Germany has increased, one finds that the number of rapes and aggravated sexual assaults occurring in Germany has [also increased](#) in a pattern repeated [across Europe](#).

Pathological altruism is not confined to German youth, and the nation has more than its fair share of Cuckervatives. An excellent example is self-styled 'Conservative' politician Martin Patzelt, of Angela Merkel's Christian Democrats (CDU). Patzelt has taken two Eritrean invaders into his home, where his wife cooks and cleans for them while he tries to find them jobs locally. The Eritreans have been staying with him for a

month now, with no signs that they will be leaving any time soon. Local employers have informed the hapless Patzelt that the fact *sie sprechen nicht Deutsch* will render them utterly useless as employees. Incidentally, it's not the first instance of insanity from Patzelt. Last year the xenophile wrote an open letter to Green politician Hans-Christian Stroebele, suggesting that more German citizens accommodate refugees in their homes as a better option than migrant hostels. Suggesting that not everyone in Germany had lost their senses, Patzelt soon began receiving anonymous death threats, forcing him to confine his maladaptive brand of hospitality to his own home.



German Cuckserative Martin Patzelt offers his wife's services to two Eritreans.

In what may be the last gasp of German ethnic nationalism, a number of protests and desperate actions have recently been taking place against the influx of foreigners. There has been a large increase in attacks on invader hostels, and the Saxon town of Freital has witnessed marches every night in protest against a 'hotel home' for migrants at the town's Leonardo Hotel.

Such schemes, of course, are not democratically approved. The mayor of Freital, which is situated on the outskirts of Dresden, was only informed that the second largest invader housing center in the state was to be created under his nose [just two hours](#) before buses carrying dozens of invaders began arriving. Apparently terrified by the prospect of Germans organizing in defense of their interests, when a group named 'Freital Defends Itself' formed in response to the invasion, the police quickly declared a state of emergency that remains in force. In a desperate effort to prevent the 'refugees' from being turned into lampshades, around 300 invaders are now inside the hotel, where they are protected by a 10ft-high wire fence and a 24-hour police guard.

While Freital's lamps go unshaded, the invaders have invoked the pious sympathy of the pathological, the effeminate, and the maladaptive. None have paused to consider that the dusky new guests of the Hotel Leonardo may be delighted to be 'confined' to a space which boasts a sauna and fitness suite, as well as many of the precise comforts they had in mind when they set out to invade Europe. And all paid for by the ageing German taxpayer.

By contrast, the 1200 German taxpayers who protested nightly at the African incursion haven't been so well-treated. Empty pejoratives have been levelled at the citizens of Freital, whose concerns at the invasion have been portrayed as nothing more than the fanaticism of 'Nazis' and 'racists.' Locals, some of whom have inhabited the space for centuries, have now been placed under curfew and [banned from approaching](#) the hotel. Meanwhile hundreds of insidious fad-followers and Antifa

types have been allowed to swamp the small town to express their 'solidarity' with the saintly inhabitants of the Hotel Leonardo. These pro-invader trend-followers have been placing posters at bus stops in Freital that read: "Kein mensch ist illegal," and "Nazis secretly eat falafel." Like "Refugees Welcome," the slogans have been commercialized: t-shirts and other products can be bought by "with it" consumers.



'No-one is illegal': Another pathetic, very smug specimen from the effeminate Left

Abandoned by the authorities, and condemned to *Sturm und Drang* by the homogenous mass of ethno-masochistic trend-followers, true Germans have been forced to resort to desperate measures. But ethnic self-defense has been outlawed across the West, and no more so than in Germany. In February, a 39-year-old German was prosecuted after he set fire to an unoccupied building intended to house asylum seekers in Escheberg. He admitted the act, explaining that he was protecting his family from the six Iraqi men who were supposed to take up residence there a day later. Although represented as an act of blind prejudice, the arson was a desperate but considered (he made sure the building was unoccupied) action that took place in the wake of an epidemic of criminal cases involving the rape of German women by *Asylsuchende* (see [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#), [here](#) and [here](#) for just some of them). Victims have ranged from pre-teen girls to **blind pensioners**. Protests against invader settlements are often explicitly linked to the protection of local girls from so-called asylum seekers. These protective efforts have been counter-protested by individuals plainly lacking in masculinity or any sense of protective interest over their women or land.

Any living creature that does not jealously and effectively protect its resources and exclusive reproductive access to females will quickly lose out in the evolutionary struggle. The Cuckservative meme, and the cuckold analogy more generally, resonate very deeply because they highlight a fundamental truth about the current predicament of the true European. The struggle is not merely one between Europeans and the out-groups we are forced to compete with. Rather, one of the biggest struggles we face is the internal struggle — the civil war between those Europeans who want to succeed in the struggle for existence and those content to see their history and their genes vanish from the face of the earth.

In this sense our struggle is very different from that of times past. How often we hear in White advocacy of the need to educate the masses about the dangers of

immigration, the extent and nature of Jewish influence, and the importance of our genetic interests. It is true that none of our facts and arguments are given fair hearing or allowed to reach the numbers we would like. But, at the same time, there is an abundance of information out there that is readily accessible to anyone with a smartphone. Never before has the case for White ethnic nationalism been so well-documented, so well-publicized, and so prepared for growth. We all found our way here, and many more could easily do the same. The bitter truth is that vast numbers of Whites know that their numbers are collapsing, and that they are being displaced. The real difference between our age and previous ones is that this generation has been immunized against the impact of our arguments, and against this reality. They have been immunized in the sense that they can indeed be made aware that they are being subjected to genocide, but have been indoctrinated to *welcome* that eventuality.

The cone snail is a fascinating work of evolution. Incredibly slow-moving, the species can feed off fast and nimble fish by releasing weaponized insulin into surrounding waters. After the blood-sugar levels of its prey plummets, slowing it sufficiently, the cone snail can consume it at leisure. Likewise, a cocktail of ideological toxins has been released into European culture, slowing, doping and distorting reality for huge numbers that will soon fall victim to displacement and extinction. Immune to the cocktail, and possessing an as-yet unperfected antidote, we can only watch as the dupes are delivered into the maw of the predator. I am often confronted with young Leftist friends who express high levels of anger because of issues like unemployment and the frustration of life goals. They 'can't find a job,' they 'can't find a good woman,' they 'can't afford a family,' their life 'lacks meaning.' They are in many respects great examples of the stereotypical 'angry young man.' I ask them as plainly as I can: Who has poisoned your waters?

Their anger should fire them up to seek out real change, and to be at the forefront of the true revolution. And yet they have sipped too heavily from the cultural toxins around them. They join pointless 'Occupy' protests and direct their anger and frustration at an amorphous, White, male '1%.' And, as White males themselves, they eventually come to view their situation as being their own fault, and the fault of the White, capitalist world they believe they inhabit and contribute towards. They direct their anger, eventually, towards the self. Hating themselves, they will give endless credence to the victim cards held up by a growing line of Jews, Blacks, Hispanics, and Arabs. They will have sympathy for everyone but themselves. They will take an Eritrean into their home, but shout down anyone who dares point out that their sisters and daughters are being raped and murdered in the same streets. I ask again: European, who has poisoned your waters?

In the past, Europeans indulged in the *luxury* of fratricidal conflict. The British and the Americans, the French and the Germans, the Serbs and the Croats. They squabbled over borders, over religion, over ideas. We are now engaged in the greatest European conflict of all. It crosses borders and religions. It is a struggle between those who want the race to continue and are willing to man the wall, and those who are content to open the gates and see it go under. This is the struggle for life. We have chosen to engage in the effort to survive. I therefore don't care if you are Basque or Bosnian, Swiss

or Swedish, Austrian or Australian — I only care that you are on the side of ethnic survival.

In this, the hour of our dispossession, there is no such thing as German nationalism, English nationalism, French nationalism, or Swedish nationalism. Your fight is mine, and my fight is yours. If Germany falls, we all fall. With this in mind, I'll finish by paraphrasing John Donne.

No White man is an island, entire of itself; every White man is a part of the race, a piece of the continent. If a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as

well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friend's or of thine own were: any European's death diminishes me, because I am involved in his kind, and therefore never send to know for whom the bells tolls; it tolls for thee.

[1] D. Hill (ed) *History of German Literature: Vol. 6: Literature of the Sturm und Drang* (Camden House, 2003), 15.

[2] Ibid, 18.

.....Selfie craze.....

A young woman from Moscow has been critically wounded after trying to take a selfie with a pistol pressed against her temple. It's only the latest in a series of fatal and near-fatal selfies.

The 21-year-old employee was at her office, when she took a 9-millimeter rubber-bulletpistol and decided to take a selfie. However, she accidentally pressed the trigger, Interfax reported.

"Veronika asked the guard to give her the weapon to take a photo, and he didn't refuse. She took the pistol and started making the selfie, and shot herself in the head by accident," one of the witnesses told LifeNews.

After the incident, the guard said that the woman pressed the trigger and the bullet ricocheted off a wall into her head.

An ambulance was called to the scene, and the victim was taken to the hospital. Medics describe her state as critical, and she is currently in intensive care.

[READ MORE: Selfie sticks banned at British National Gallery, Palace of Versailles](#)

The owner of the gun is now facing up to six months behind bars for negligent weapon possession leading to injury, RIA Novosti news agency reported.

"The letter of the law states that firearms, with the owner absent, should be kept in a special safe, beyond the reach of those not authorized to use it," a source told the agency.

The string of bizarre incidents involving selfies includes people doing more and more outlandish things so that their photos stand out from the crowd.

On Saturday, a Singaporean man died in Bali after falling off a cliff while taking a selfie. Mohammed Aslam Shahul, 21, lost his balance and fell into the sea off a cliff while on vacation with his friends.

"He slipped and fell into the ocean. He apparently couldn't swim," local police said. The man's body was discovered in the sea at a depth of five meters.

[READ MORE: Shenzhen birdmen: Two daredevils, one mega-tall tower and a selfie stick \(VIDEO\)](#)

Just over a week ago, a teenager was killed in the northeastern Romanian town of Iasi when she was trying to take the *"ultimate selfie"* on top of a train. Anna Ursu, 18, was posing for the selfie with a friend, when her leg reportedly touched a live wire above, and 27,000 volts were sent through her body.

A passer-by had previously warned the two about the possible consequences. He heard a loud bang as the young woman was electrocuted and rushed over to try to help, but couldn't put out the flames, and called an ambulance. The doctors couldn't save Ursu's life.

Ursu's friend was instantly thrown off the train, and later told police she and her friend were trying to take the *"ultimate selfie."*

The Buried Canadian State Connection to ISIS



Published on Aug 14, 2015

Brandon Martinez of Non-Aligned Media revisits a March 2015 scandal which exposed the direct connection between the pro-Zionist Harper regime in Ottawa and ISIS, and how the mainstream media refused to follow up on it.

Canada's embassy in Jordan, which is run by Prime Minister Stephen Harper's handpicked ambassador and former top bodyguard, is being linked in news reports to an unfolding international terrorism and spy scandal.

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